The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2247. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Candidates for School Commissioners at the Coming Election.

WHO AND WHAT THEY ARE.

We published, in Monday's TIMES, a brief biographical sketch of each of the various nominees for Comptroller, Governor of the Almshouse, Aldermen and Councilmen, and we have reason to believe that these descriptions have given the public some knowledge, not before possessed, of the candidates who are soliciting their suffrages. We publish to-day, in continuation, such information as we have been able to gain respecting the candidates for School Offices in the different Wards. No office in the whole municipal canvass is more important to the general welfare than that of a School Commissioner, and we trust that the sketches of the candidates which we publish below will lead to such inquiries into their merits as will insure the election of men of character and reputation—men who have the interests of popular and progressive education warmly at heart. These are qualifications which we hope will be made necessary in every candidate, wholly irrespective of partisan prejudices.

CANDIDATES FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

FIRST WARD.

SAMUEL AULD is the candidate of the Tammany Democrats. He was born in Ireland, but has lived in this country thirty years. He keeps a drinking establishment, is a man of respectable education and intelligence, was a School Trustee for seven years, and is a member of the present Board of Education. In that position we believe he has discharged his duties faithfully and well. He is a member of the Finance Committee, and has always advocated economy in expenditures and good discipline in the schools. The Anti-Tammany candidate is CHARLES MCCAY, proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, in the lower part of Broadway, formerly an ice-cream saloon, and now a mere liquor shop. Mr. MCCAY is about thirty years of age, was born in this city, and has always resided in the First Ward. His political experience has been limited entirely to running for office. Twice he has been a candidate for Alderman, and once for Councilman. No Republican candidate has been nominated in this Ward.

SECOND WARD.

JAMES WATSON, the candidate of both wings of the Democracy, was born in this City 35 years ago. For 20 years and upward he has resided in this Ward. In 1854 he was candidate for Councilman but was defeated. He is a man of family. For some time past he has been a letter-carrier connected with the General Post-Office. He is a man of fair character and abilities, and would make a respectable officer.

EDWARD D. PEPPER, who has been nominated by the Republicans, came from Boston to this City eight years ago, has been a Police reporter upon several City papers, and is at present a clerk in Judge WELSH's Police Court. He ran for the Assembly two years ago in the First District, and was beaten. He is of Irish parentage, but has published a card denying that he is a Catholic.

THIRD WARD.

MR JOHN M. MIMNEE is the Tammany candidate in this WARD. He has been twice nominated for Assessor and defeated. Of his qualifications for School Commissioner, it is enough to say that he is the proprietor of the "Ark," a grog-shop in Greenwich-street, which has figured from time to time in our Police Reports. Mr. MIMNEE is about fifty years of age. By birth he is an Irishman, and for some time has been a prominent member of the Tammany General Committee.

VAN C. COOLBAUGH, the Anti-Tammany nominee, is a young man, some 25 years of age, and of unimpeachable character. He is a native of Monroe County, PENN. When quite young he came to this City, and for six years past has acted as clerk in the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt street. For two years he has acted as Judge of Elections in his district. He has had a good common school education.

Mr. ROBERT S. GOULD, Sr., is the nominee of the Republicans in this Ward. He is a man of high respectability and unblemished reputation, and has been engaged in the clothing trade during the last seventeen years. Mr. GOULD lives at No. 202 Greenwich-street, and his business establishment is located at No. 267, corner of Murray-street. He ran for Councilman, on the Republican ticket, two years ago, and rejoiced to find himself defeated. Mr. GOULD does not solicit the honor of a Municipal office, and positively refused to accept the nomination of any except that of School Commissioner. In that capacity he declares he will cheerfully serve if he should be elected. He is interested in the progress of common school education, and is strongly in favor of making the Bible a book of general instruction for the young. It is a book, he says, which can never lead either age or youth astray. The Americans, we believe, have made no formal nomination in this Ward, but it is understood that they will vote for Mr. GOULD, who is not strictly a party man, and will not allow partisan prejudices to interfere with the duties of his office. In like manner a great many Democrats, who have the school interest at heart, will waive their party feelings and will vote for Mr. GOULD, whose qualifications for the office favorably contrast with those of his opponents.

FOURTH WARD.

The Tammany Democrats have an excellent nominee in this Ward—CHAS. J. DOHERTY. Mr. D. is about 45 years of age, and is an old resident of the City. Formerly he was a grocer, but wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has never been a liquor seller. The last twelve years—since the time of JOHN EWEN—he has been connected with the Comptroller's office, with the exception of two years, during which he was Clerk of the Common Council under Mr. VALENTINE. He is a graduate of Columbia College.

EUGENE SHINE is the Anti-Tammany candidate. He is by birth an Irishman and a Catholic, but came, or rather was brought, to this country when some six months old. Since that time—34 years ago—he has been a resident of the Fourth Ward. By trade is a cabinet maker. Two years ago some side issues made him a nominee for School Commissioner. He was elected and has now served one term. He is a zealous partisan, and in his Ward has always opposed the use of the Bible in the schools. He is at present engaged in the Custom-house as clerk. Neither the Republicans nor the Americans have made any nominations in this Ward.

FIFTH WARD.

WM. B. EAGER, Jr., M. D., is the Tammany candidate in this Ward. He comes from stock entirely American. For five generations his ancestors have lived in Orange County of this State, where he himself was born. Dr. E., after receiving an academical education sufficiently thorough to fit him for college, pursued the avocation of school teaching for one or two years. When 18 years of age he came to this City and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, when he graduated in 1847. For sixteen years past he has resided in this City, where he has built up for himself a large and lucrative practice. The drug store of WM. B. EAGER & Co., of which firm Dr. E. is the leading partner, is situated on the corner of Hudson and North Moore streets. Four years ago he was elected School Trustee of his Ward. A year before his term of office expired he was nominated for School Commissioner, and was elected by a large majority. His term in the Board which has just expired has been one of active and efficient service. As Chairman of the Committee on Normal Schools, he has traveled extensively through the different States where they exist, and an elaborate report in favor of the establishment of such institutions of learning here, prefaced by him, is now awaiting the action of the Board. On the question of the Bible in Schools, Dr. E. speaks unequivocally. He thinks, as does every man of liberal education, that it should be read in them. His opponents have misrepresented him on this point. Taking his vote of the 7th of July, in favor of laying the subject on the table, they charge him with favoring the views of the Irish Catholics. Dr. E. says that, at the July meeting of the Board, the business of May and June had accumulated, and that there were many subjects then waiting for action, and suffering for the want of it. He voted to lay on the table the resolution "making it obligatory in all the schools that some portion of the Holy Scriptures should be read each day," only that it might be taken up afterwards when time could be afforded for deliberate discussion.

JOHN HEWITT, Jr., is indorsed by Anti-Tammany Democrats, Republicans and Americans. He has been taken up solely on account of the unequivocal position he occupies on the Bible question. Mr. HEWITT is about 40 years of age, and was born in the Second Ward, but has lived in the Fifth Ward for 34 years. He was one of the original founders of the Order of United Americans, which was established, as he affirms, to thwart efforts kindred to those now being made to cripple the schools. When the American Party was about going to pieces in '45, he ran as its nominee for Assistant Alderman, but was defeated. Since 1837 he has acted at various times as Inspector of Elections—his undeviating honesty and impartiality securing him the continued confidence of men of all parties. If we mistake not, Mr. HEWITT is at present the Chairman of the Central Know-Nothing Committee. He started business originally as an upholsterer, with small means. When the Hudson River Railroad was built, his store was demolished to make way for the track of the road. By that time he had accumulated sufficient property to retire from active life, and is now living upon his means. Every one in his Ward speaks of his character as a man as being above reproach.

SIXTH WARD.

MICHAEL BEGG is the candidate of both wings of the Democracy in the Sixth Ward. He keeps a liquor saloon of the lowest class, in Mulberry-street. Mr. B. is some 32 or 33 years of age, is a native of Ireland, and came to this country when about 20 years of age. He has never run for office before.

SEVENTH WARD.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, member of the present Board of Education, and also of the Board of Supervisors, is the candidate of the Tammany Democrats for reelection to the former position. We believe though of Irish descent he is a native of the City. He was a member of the Thirty-third Congress, has been prominent as a fireman, has activity and energy, and is a thorough-going partisan. As the Board of Supervisors is required by law to revise the estimates of the Board of Education, there is an obnoxious impropriety in having the same person member of both Boards. Neither the Republicans nor the Americans have made any nominations.

EIGHTH WARD.

ROBERT H. ELLIS, the Democratic candidate, is a native of this City, of Massachusetts parentage, about 32 years of age, and a man of family. He went with GEO. F. NESBITT when a lad of 10 years, became a clerk, and afterwards partner; he is still in the stationery business at No. 158 Pearl-street. He served the full term as an active fireman of No. 2 Engine, and is now President of the Board of Fire Commissioners. He has taken an active interest in political affairs for nine years, is a rising politician in his Ward, and is considered intelligent. His residence is at No. 574 Broome-st.

WILLIAM TUCKER, whose name is as familiar as a household word as "Alderman TUCKER," is the Republican candidate in the Eighth Ward. He is the President of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, which is his principal business. He has long been associated with public affairs, having served four terms as Alderman of the Eighth Ward, but claims not to have been active as a politician. He is not a candidate for reëlection as Alderman, but expects and desires to be the School Commissioner of the Ward, his long acquaintance with public business, and his knowledge of the wants of the School Department, it is thought, peculiarly fit him for the place. He will receive a large vote, irrespective of party considerations, and his chances of election are considered good.

NINTH WARD.

LEVI ONDERDONK, the Tammany nominee, and also indorsed by the Antis, is a lumber dealer at No. 49 Tenth-avenue, and stands well in his Ward for intelligence and fairness.

JAMES W. FARR, the Opposition candidate, is Tax Commissioner, and has long taken a deep interest in the schools. He is a man of intelligence, good practical ability and of excellent character.

The Americans have nominated JOHN PERKINS, associate with D. APPLETON & Co., who are large contractors for the school supplies. The fact of such a connection is a serious objection to him, apart from all personal and political considerations.

TENTH WARD.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, the Tammany Candidate in the Tenth Ward, is a Clerk in the Sanitary Inspector's and Street Contractors' Department, corner of Grand and Essex streets, which post he has occupied for the last seven years. He is a native of Boston, about 35 years of age, has a family, and lives at No. 239 Broome-street. He joined the American Party when it was in a flourishing condition, but afterwards returned to the Tammany Democracy. He is an active politician, and is anxious to be elected.

MARCUS C. TULLY, the Anti-Tammany or People's candidate, in the same Ward, is a druggist and practising physician, at No. 215 Broome street. He has taken little active interest in politics, but a good deal in the subject of public education, and believes in Bible reading in the schools. He has the reputation of an upright citizen.

JOEL W. MASON is the Union candidate. He is extensively engaged in the chair manufacturing business, and his career in the Board of Councilmen, to which he was elected by the Americans, is referred to as evidence that he is opposed to all swindling and cheating. Mr. MASON is possessed of considerable wealth, and has much at stake as a tax-payer; he has always manifested a laudable interest in the subject of public school education, and demands that the Bible shall not be thrown aside to suit the caprices of any sect or party, in religion or politics. His manners are those of a gentleman, and he has many warm friends in the Ward.

ELEVENTH WARD.

JOHN MURDOCK, the Tammany candidate, is a clerk in the Custom-house, an active politician, a man of respectable character, born in this City, about forty years of age, and has a family.

JAMES MARSHALL, the Anti-Tammany nominee, is Inspector of Common Schools, an active politician, and a man of good character. He has a family and pays taxes.

CHARLES PERLEY, the Republican candidate, is a brass-founder, a native of the City, has ten children who have been educated in the public schools, and is an intelligent and respectable citizen. The only objection we have heard against Mr. P. in connection with this office is, that he owns the patent of some new school furniture which he seeks to introduce; his character, however, gives a good guarantee that he would not take advantage of his position to promote his interest.

TWELFTH WARD.

ROBERT O GLOVER, the Tammany candidate for the Twelfth Ward, is a native of New-York, 36 years of age, and is secretary of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company. He has a family; has not been a prominent politician, but has generally worked with the Democracy. He is a Catholic, is accounted intelligent and honest, and is a good citizen. The nomination was tendered him without being sought. He has no opponent except EDGAR KETCHUM, who is the Union candidate. He is a lawyer, doing business at No. 79 Nassau street. He has a family of five children, two of whom are in the Free Academy, and three in the public schools. He was a member of the Board of Education for two years, and has been a Trustee of Public Schools in the Twelfth Ward for ten years. His intelligence and long familiarity with the wants of the School Department eminently fit him for the duties of the office of Commissioner. He has acted with the Republicans and Americans, in both of which parties he is held in high esteem as a conscientious and honorable citizen.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

PETER MITCHELL, the Tammany candidate, and indorsed by the Anti-Tammany Party, is a native of Ireland, but has lived in this City for 25 years, for thirteen of which he has resided in the Thirteenth Ward. He is a cigar manufacturer, doing business at No. 410 Grand-street. He claims to be a tax-payer in New-York, Westchester and Kings Counties. Active as a politician, he is a member of the Tammany General Committee, and has acted as a School Trustee in his Ward. Mr. MITCHELL is still a young man, is energetic in business, and well spoken of as a man and a citizen. In religion he is Catholic.

ALONZO G. REYNOLDS, now School Trustee in the Ward, and the Republican candidate for Commissioner, is a native of the City, a carman, is well posted in School affairs, honest and intelligent.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

In the Fourteenth Ward, ANDREW H. GREEN, a member of the present Board, is the candidate of the Tammany Democrats for reëlection. He is a lawyer, a man of high character, of great industry and conscientious and intelligent devotion to the public interest. He was President of the Board two years ago, and is also President of the Central Park Commission. His election would be eminently serviceable to the cause of education.

HENRY P. WEST, the candidate of the Anti-Tammany party, is a saddler by trade, and has been connected with the School interest for about nine years, as a Commissioner and a Trustee. He is a man of fair intelligence; is tolerably well-informed on School matters, and has long taken an interest in City politics.

In this Ward the other parties have not made any nominations.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

For the Fifteenth Ward JOHN W. MCCARTY is the candidate of both branches of the Democratic Party. Mr. MCCARTY is but partially known as a Democratic Ward politician. He is an Irishman by birth and a builder by trade.

E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., the candidate of the Republicans, is at present a member. He has been long in the Board, was formerly President of it; has given a great deal of time, labor and intelligent care to the cause of education, and is one of the few men in the City at once competent to guide legislation on such a subject, and willing to give it the requisite attention. He is a Republican.

The Americans have nominated Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING, a respectable merchant, who is at present a Trustee. Mr. HOTALING believes the Board of Education should inforce the reading of the Bible in all the public schools, while Mr. BENEDICT does not believe it has the legal right to do more than recommend it. Mr. HOTALING has been nominated upon this issue alone.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

In the Sixteenth Ward Mr. C. P. JOHNSON has been nominated by both branches of the Democratic Party. He is a Custom-house officer, and has before been a School officer. He bears a fair reputation for intelligence and capacity.

JOHN DELAMATER has been nominated by the Republicans, and is, we believe, supported by the Americans. He is one of the oldest School officers in the City. He was connected with the old Public School Society, and with the present School system to the present time. He is a man of good intellect; has great experience in School matters, and bears an irreproachable character.

WM. R. STAFFORD, who is nominated by a portion of the Republicans, is an American by birth and a lawyer by profession. He has not held any School office; is a young man, and bears a fair character.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

In the Seventeenth, JOHN B. FOGERTY has been nominated by the Tammany branch of the Democracy. Mr. FOGERTY is what, in Ireland, is known as a Tipperary man and a lawyer. He is now practicing law in this City, having, we are informed, "read law" with CHAS. O'CONOR. Mr. FOGERTY has never held any school office, but has always been an active and energetic Democratic politician. He opposed FERNANDO WOOD, on the occasion of his defeat, and soon afterwards knocked Counsellor MCCUNN (who favored WOOD) down the steps leading to the establishment of Mr. DOWNING, F. R. S., in Broad-street, to the discomfiture of several baskets of delicious bivalves, and astonishment of the old gentleman himself.

AUGUST BAUS, the Anti-Tammany candidate, is a lager-bier seller; has never held any School Office, and has not, heretofore, been very prominent as a politician.

SAMUEL CANTRELL, candidate of the Republicans, is a resident of the Seventeenth Ward, and is generally supposed to be a native of the City; but he is of Irish birth, and has lived here since his early childhood. He is a Protestant in religion, has heretofore voted with the Whig Party, and is well known and highly esteemed by the old residents of his Ward. His calling is that of a ladies' shoemaker, in which he has been highly successful. He is a man of great integrity of character and of fair education, and would doubtless attend conscientiously to his public duties. He has never had any public office, nor taken a prominent part in political affairs. His age is about 40, and he is a tax-payer.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

In the Eighteenth Ward, WILLIAM H. NEILSON is the candidate of the Democrats and also of the Americans. Mr. NEILSON is a broker in Wall-street, and a man of high respectability. He has been connected with the School system over 15 years, during which time he has occupied every important official position in connection with that interest. He was Chairman of the Normal School Committee for several years, and is now President of the Board of Education, and though all he has discharged the duties of his several positions to the general satisfaction of his immediate constituents and the public at large.

E. D. SMITH is the Republican candidate. Mr. SMITH is a lawyer and an active politician. He was formerly a Trustee, an office which he resigned a few months ago. He is a man of good intellect, and bears an excellent reputation for integrity and respectability. He is an American by birth.

FELIX DUFFY claims that he has been nominated by his friends. Mr. DUFFY is an Irishman by birth.

NINETEENTH WARD.

In the Nineteenth Ward the Tammany Party has not made any nomination. TERENCE FARLEY, at present a member of the Board, is the nominee of the Anti-Tammany branch of the Democracy; an Irishman and a Roman Catholic. He has been efficient on the Supply Committee, and has taken some interest in the evening schools of his Ward; but he is better known to the public as a City contractor, and through his peculiar financial relations with DEVLIN, formerly Street Commissioner, and CHEMUNG SMITH, formerly of the Comptroller's office. Mr. FARLEY has some indictments hanging over him for defrauding the City Treasury, and we believe he has not yet returned the $10,000 overdraft on a contract, for the alleged manipulation of which SMITH was discharged in disgrace.

MICHAEL A. REED was nominated by the Republicans. He resides in Yorkville, and is in the lumber business. It is said that, having discovered that he was a Roman Catholic, the Americans were very much displeased with the nomination, and that subsequently Mr. REED declined to run at all.

TWENTIETH WARD.

In the Twentieth Ward, NELSON J. WATERBURY is the candidate of the Tammany Democracy and of a portion of the Anti-Tammany Party. Mr. WATERBURY has been a member of the Board of Education, and has long been zealously devoted to the interests of the schools. He is an old Tammany politician, and has held the office of Judge of the Marine Court, is now Assistant Postmaster under Mr. FOWLER, and is District-Attorney elect. Mr. WATERBURY has been twice elected and twice defeated as School Commissioner of his Ward. He enjoys the credit of having been influential in the establishment of the present School system. He is a man of ability, intelligence, and independent in his political relations in his action in the Board.

WILLIAM MONTEITH, the nominee of the Anti Tammany branch of the Democracy, is a builder by trade. He has been elected twice to the Board of Education. His first election was immediately after the formation of the Ward from the Sixteenth. He has always been identified with the Democratic Party, but has never held any lucrative office. He is at present an active member of the Evening School Committee.

JOHN V. GRIDLEY, the nominee of the Republicans and Americans, is a stair-builder by trade. He has never been connected with the School system. He is an active politician, and enjoys a good reputation among his fellow-citizens.

EDWARD WALKER, the Tax-payers' candidate, is a book-binder of good character and fair intelligence. He has never been prominent as a politician.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

In this Ward, WILLIAM SINCLAIR is the nominee of the Tammany Democracy, and is an old Democratic politician. He is at present a member of the Board, and has been connected with the School system for nine years. He is now one of the Tax Commissioners. He is a man of fair intelligence, considerable experience, and bears a good character.

F. P. MORROUGH, the candidate of the Anti-Tammany party, is a very young lawyer, 21 years of age. He is not a prominent politician, and has never been connected with the School system. He is a Roman Catholic, and of Irish parentage. Mr. MORROUGH took his degree as Master of Arts at the Jesuits College at Fordham, in 1856, and when the Pope's Nuncio, Monseigneur BEDINI visited that College in 1853, Mr. MORROUGH, on account of his oratorical ability, was selected to address him.

JOHN DAVENPORT who has been nominated by the Republicans, the Americans and the "Citizens" of the Twenty-first Ward, is a hardware merchant, and a man of high respectability. He has been connected with public schools for the last 20 years, and for the last six or eight years has been a Commissioner. He is a member of the present Board, and has always taken great interest in educational matters.

JOHN R. WHITE, who is also a candidate of the Republicans, is a respectable lawyer, and has been a Commissioner before. He has been a prominent politician, and was nominated by the Americans and Republicans, on different occasions, for City Judge and Recorder.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

In this Ward, WM. H. DOHERTY, brother of State Senator DOHERTY, is the candidate of both branches of the Democratic Party. He has been somewhat prominent as a Democratic politician, but has never been connected with the School system. He enjoys a fair reputation for intelligence and respectability.

JAMES MARRINER, the candidate of the Republicans and Americans, was a Deputy-Sheriff under Mr. CARNLEY. At present he is practicing law, and is a member of the Board of Education. He has been an attentive School officer, and, in connection with Mr. O'KEEFE, has the credit of having improved the schools of his Ward.

The occupations of the candidates are divided among them as follows:

Liquor sellers	5	Lumber dealers	2
Clerks	9	Carman	1
Merchants	5	Reporter	1
Physicians	2	Lawyers	9
Mechanics	10	City Contractor	1
Finance	2		

MR. CRITTENDEN IN NEW-YORK.

His Speech in Reply to Congratulatory Addresses.

Mr. Crittenden is not a Candidate for the Presidency—Refuses to be a Party Leader or Follower—Laments the Degeneracy of the Times and Counsels a Return to First Principles in Politics.

The gentlemen composing the Whig General Committee, and the members of the Ashlander's Association, availed themselves of the temporary sojourn in this City of the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, United States Senator from Kentucky, and waited upon him yesterday at the St. Nicholas, for the purpose of giving formal expression to their high estimate of his public worth, and to assure him of their continued attachment to the principles of the Whig Party, of which they regard him as the foremost exponent.

At 3½ o'clock, the deputations, having completed their arrangements, walked in procession from THORPE'S, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, to the St. Nicholas, and were conducted to one of the drawing-rooms, which was entered soon after by Mr. CRITTENDEN himself, to whom the gentlemen present were generally introduced.

Mr. WM T. JENNINGS, on behalf of the Whig General Committee, read an address, welcoming the distinguished Senator to this City, announcing the determination of the Whigs to reorganize after the coming Charter election, and appealing to Mr. CRITTENDEN to place himself at their head and become their leader.

Mr. J. P. DODGE, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ashlanders' Association, also made an address similar in its tone, and expressing the hope that Mr. CRITTENDEN would consent to be placed at the head of a National Conservative party, devoted to the preservation of the Constitution and its compromises, and insisting upon adequate Protection to American industry.

To these addresses Mr. CRITTENDEN made the following response:

MR. CRITTENDEN'S REPLY.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, in response, said:

I would have you believe, my friends, in the first place, that I came to this City upon no political mission and for no political end. I came here with no other motive than that which was afforded by some little private business, and on my way to the city of Washington. I expected no such welcome as this. I had not appreciated myself so highly as to expect it. I thank you cordially and with all my heart for it. It is an honor that I did not anticipate, and for which I was entirely unprepared, and, therefore, it is the more welcome and the more grateful to my heart.

Gentlemen, both these addresses which I have had the honor to receive breathe the same principles and the same sentiments. They are my principles and they are my sentiments. Trained in them for a long course of years under the Whig banner, they are as deeply and as vividly impressed upon my heart, and as sincerely entertained by me this day as they were in the most youthful hour of my political life. I have endeavored to sustain them with my humble abilities on all occasions. I have known no change in any principle or in any feeling upon the subject. The Whig Party was a glorious party. Its enemies, now that it is in its weakness, acknowledge it. When it was the rival of the Democratic Party, and contended against it for power and for triumph, it was natural, perhaps in the cause of party warfare, that it should be made the object of reproach and disparagement. But now, when that controversy has ceased, your adversaries have been loudest in the praise of the virtues and the patriotism of that old party. It deserved it all, and it is yet destined, I hope and trust, in principle, in body and in soul, if not in name, for a glorious resurrection for the good of our common country. As has been well remarked, the Constitution of our country was its platform, and the objects which it sought to accomplish were the good and the glory of the country. That was the platform and these were the objects of the great Whig Party, of which its lamented chieftain, HENRY CLAY, was the front and the champion, and under whom we served for many and many a long and weary campaign. And in the whole course of a life of political association together, except on one occasion and for a brief period of time, there never was a solitary cloud of alienation between him and me; and that alienation, which was produced by misconception, was finally and entirely removed when the subject came to be explained. I look upon Mr. CLAY's name and fame with all the reverence due to his noble virtues. I knew him well in public life No man knew him, I believe, better or more intimately than I; and I can say of him, now that he is gone, that I never knew such an intrepid servant of the people as HENRY CLAY was; intrepid and disinterested above all men, he is entitled to the highest commendation for his heroic career. With a courage unfailing, and a disinterestedness that was natural to the man, he rose above all the patriots that I have known. WEBSTER and CALHOUN were great men. I do not compare them. They were all great men,—very great men; but Mr. CLAY was, of course, the great favorite, and chief of the Whig party. It was to him we looked, through many a weary day of strife and controversy. It was his voice, it was his spirit that animated that party. I hope to see its principles yet prevail, and they must prevail, if the Government of this country is ever to be restored to that constitutional character which it ought always to bear.

I did not come before you, my friends, to make any political discourse, but to thank you cordially for the kind reception you have given me. You ask me, in one of these addresses, if I will take the vanguard and fight the battles of the great patriotic cause which you espouse. I thank you for the compliment your request implies, but I answer you, gentlemen, No. I cannot assume any such leadership. I am willing to serve with you. I will endeavor to do my duty as I have done it heretofore. [Applause.] and I shall hope that, while I do so, my conduct will correspond with your opinions and your wishes, and I see no reason to doubt but it will do so, for I have no object, either on the right hand or on the left hand, to divert me from the path of duty. If I go wrong it must be from sheer ignorance or sheer viciousness, one of the two. I have no selfish objects to pursue. I have lived beyond those objects. And, although I have been a strong party man, engaged in all the fiery struggles and battles which party differences have brought on, and with a heart that gloried in the contest, my ambition now is, as I have said several times before, to be a patriot rather than a partisan, and give to my country, in any of its counsels where I may happen to be, that advice which becomes the moderation and the experience of one now grown to be an old man. That is the course that I followed in the instance of recent occurrence, to which you have alluded. But I am content to serve on as I have served. The misfortune of our country is, that we have too many desirous to rule, and too few desirous and really willing to serve. Now, I am willing to serve. [Applause.] I am content to serve, perfectly content. And I beg you, my friends, not to misunderstand me. I am not a candidate for the Presidency. I sometimes see my name treated by the public press, and myself spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency. I never see it without regret. Never. I am no candidate for the Presidency, and never expect to be. I shall certainly never seek it. To my mind, there is something in the great responsibilities of that situation more to be feared than to be loved, by a man who would hold it, if he held it at all, for the good of others. No, I am not a candidate, and I do not expect ever to be a candidate. I wish you to understand that distinctly. You may count upon me always, though, as a faithful compatriot and coöperator with you in all your efforts and purposes to bring back this Government to its primeval simplicity and virtue. [Applause.] That I will assist you in, with all my might, but I do not look for the other. I shall never seek it, that is certain; and all that I fear, my friends, is that the honors and the kindness with which you have been pleased to receive me on this occasion may lead to the idea that there is something of political design and purpose in my appearance here. Be my witnesses that there is not, and, so help me God! you will testify to nothing but the truth. Let those who please seek for it, I am not one of them. No ambition of that sort has ever yet disturbed one moment of my lifetime, nor will it ever deprive me of one moment's sleep. That you may rely upon. And yet I think I have a heart to feel for my country as other men, and to suffer for it, too; to speak for it, and to act for it when the occasion demands, and to speak exactly what I think, too. I thank God that, with a mind to think, he has given me the courage to speak what I do feel; and that I will do; that I have done at all times, and that I will do at all times. That is what my noble old State, Kentucky, has taught me from my childhood up, when I ran wild through her wildernesses, and there was none to make any one afraid.

Fellow-citizens, you need not my counsel as to what is to be done. I think with you that it is time this great agitation had, for a while, ceased, if for no other purpose than that the people may pause, take breath and think, that parties themselves may take an observation of the condition in which they at present are, to see what way they were drifting, and how far they had drifted. What has been the result of all this agitation upon a subject to which you will all understand me as alluding, though I do not name it? I am sick of it to the very heart. I am sick of this negro question in all the forms in which it can be presented, and I would to God we could get back to those days when our fathers lived in harmony and peace together, and there was not one word on that subject between them. And why can we not? What have we gained by this enormous agitation? Anything but dissension? What has been the result of it all? An united people divided, a sectional line almost established between us, and with that line will follow with unerring certainty, sectional feelings, and we shall be one people only in name. Is not that the condition to which it has been bringing us?—we, whose patriot fathers were united and stood side by side, whose patriot fathers and whose statesmen fathers fought side by side, and acted in the Councils of their country side by side? Have we derived from them no other inheritance than that of perpetual sectional division, and perpetual controversy over it? What a mighty inheritance did we not receive! What mighty gifts did we not receive! Why, it is enough to make the heart of any human being swell almost to bursting, to look at the mighty progress we have made, and that still mightier progress which is in full view before us. We can secure all that. That is all ours if we but say so. Nothing can prevent it but we, ourselves. I think, therefore that the people of this country are tending rapidly to a feeling of this sort. I think that but for the disturbances of parties, the people themselves would do right. Our Government is founded upon the supposed intelligence and capacity of the people for self-government. I believe in it fully. But such has been the operation in the course of party management, that but little of this liberty is left to the people. This is effected with the aid of what is called organizations; that is, they make a mighty machine, by which a great multitude of people are to be controlled, and some two or three are to manage the machinery. When have the people merely managed their own government, and selected their own President? Why, the nomination of a Convention is just as imperative on the party whose representatives, it is said, have chosen it, as the choice of the President himself whom they have made is conclusive upon them the day after they have chosen him. I think there ought to be an end to this thing. It is an usurpation upon the rights of the people, and I believe that if our people, with their patriotic good sense, would come together, if there was no barrier to their intercourse one with another, they would settle peacefully and patriotically every difficulty, and we should have no more of this mighty agitation that is now disturbing the peace of the country. That is simply my opinion, based on my confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people. That, at any rate, is our only hope. It is our first and our last hope. If that fails, our scheme of government, the mighty promises of self-government that we have held out to the world, and liberty, all fall to the ground. I think that everything is tending to the restoration of these rights to the people. I believe that the people begin to think for themselves on these political subjects, and I hope and trust in God they will act for themselves. If they do, then I believe that all good will follow. And I believe that you, old Whigs, could do nothing better upon earth than to propagate that sentiment, and endeavor to have it reduced to practice. I think it is the nearest way back to your old Whig principles, believing them to be founded in virtue and in truth. I believe whenever you can get to the hearts and minds of the people, that source of all political truth, you will find the principles of the old Whig Party just there.

Gentlemen, I am getting into a speech, which I did not intend to do. [Laughter.] No, gentlemen, let me say again, and I beg that these gentlemen, (the members of the Press,) who, if these things must be reported, will report me as saying to you, with all possible sincerity, that I have no personal object in this. None. There is not one of you who is farther from it than I am. I am no candidate and I don't want any man to consider me as a candidate, and I say that it produces in me a feeling of sincere regret to see my name in the newspapers, coupled with that high station. I am not ambitious for it. I am not anxious for it. I wish to God, and I hope—and it may be so—that some one more able to guide the destinies of this country than I am shall have it. I would not accept the Presidency unless in a contingency not likely to happen, viz., that it should be the unbiased opinion of the people of the United States that in that capacity I could serve my country well. But I do not want to have my heart corroded with all the political cares that attend that high station. I don't want to take upon myself the responsibilities of it. There will be no lack of candidates, gentlemen. But no one can be more sincerely desirous than I am, not to be regarded in this matter at all. As I said before, so will I conclude by saying to you now, that you may count on me as a faithful and sincere coöperator with you in your labors for the elevation of this government, for its restoration back to its primitive excellence and virtue, and to make it as much as we can like the Administration of WASHINGTON. My God, look at the administration of WASHINGTON, and then compare it with what we have now! The sun makes its revolutions from century to century, dispensing the same light, passing in the same glorious track, and giving streams of light and life in exactly the same and in all due proportion to the world. We made a Constitutional Government, and we fancied that this earthly luminary was to revolve in the same way. Now, suppose we were to make a comparison. I don't say it with any intention of personal disparagement to Mr. BUCHANAN, but just compare the administration of WASHINGTON, and the principles and feelings that guided it, with this present administration. Isn't it, indeed, "Hyperion to a Satyr?" Is there any likeness? [A VOICE—"A family likeness."] No, there is hardly a family likeness in it. But let us try to get back to those principles. We have a great country, worthy to occupy the affections and gratify the ambitious of everyone, and each of us can help it on in its career of prosperity and happiness. The child is living this day who will see you number a hundred millions of people. Just think of that great future. It is worth living for; it is worth dying for. A day when this country shall contain a hundred millions of freemen—the most intelligent and the most martial people in the world, acquainted with all the principles of self-government, knowing practically what liberty is, and every mind working with all that freedom of action which belongs to liberty, unconstrained liberty! Who can imagine such a machine? The world never saw anything like it. Our liberty, if we please to live for it and to take care of it, will be the liberty of all men. Our word will be law—and I hope we shall be just enough ourselves to make it a just law. And what reason is there why we should not have all this? Preserve the Union, and the Union will take care of us and everything else that appertains to us. That is all we want. We are not to stop in this great movement of our age and nation to wrangle on the way-side over every little topic that may rise up, but to settle that at once and go on.

I have trespassed upon you too long. I thank you, gentlemen, from the bottom of my heart, for the welcome which you have given me, and for the kind sentiments which you have expressed to me. I have but little deserved them, perhaps, in the past. At least I do not appreciate my services very highly. I have done just what I thought was right, and it has given me no trouble in the world to do it; it has cost me not the least exertion to do it, and I do not see that anybody owes me any obligation for it. To do right, to do that which is just, to follow the Constitution of my country in its spirit, to endeavor to perpetuate the Liberties of my countrymen, to make this Government perpetual, and to make the glory of this country surpass the glory of all the other countries that have ever existed, have been the feelings of my heart, and have led me into doing what I thought was right. I thank you again for your appreciation of my services. If I have not deserved it in the past, I will endeavor to deserve it in the future. But do not allow me to be mistaken for a candidate, for I am not one. I do not want to be. I would a good deal rather be a President-maker. That is what I want, and we will try and get a proper man to be our President. If they just put the people fairly at that question, we will get a proper man and a proper Administration; and these being secured, the Government will be restored to its first great and grand principles, and will go on harmoniously to the attainment of that grandeur, and glory and happiness which are finally to result to us. [Loud applause.]

The gentlemen present were then introduced individually to Mr. CRITTENDEN, to whom, in conclusion, some very complimentary remarks were addressed by Mr. JENNINGS. The deputations then withdrew.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

YOUNG LADY MISSING.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of the disappearance from her home in Rye of a young lady, named Miss EMILY THOMPSON. She is supposed to have come to New-York on Saturday, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. Her family are naturally in the greatest distress, and will be under the greatest obligations to any persons who can give them information concerning her. The description of her personal appearance will be found in the advertisement.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday at their rooms, in Worth-street, GULLIAN C. VERPLANCK, President, in the Chair. A communication was received from Dr. ANDERSON, of Staten Island, discussing the subject of a floating hospital for invalids in the Lower Bay. The subject was held to be beyond the province of the Board, and no action was taken upon it. The Ten Governors asked the appointment of a Committee to confer with one to be appointed by them selves, to settle the boundaries of certain lands upon Ward's Island,—referred to the Ward's Island Committee. Dr. THOMPSON, Health Officer, announced in a brief letter the near completion of the office at Quarantine designed for his use, and requested that the necessary furniture be supplied. The matter was referred to the Committee, with power. Capt. CRABTREE reported that the buildings at Quarantine were progressing as favorably as could be expected, considering the state of the weather, and that they would all be completed probably by Christmas. After a few other unimportant transactions the Board adjourned.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—BRANCH has a "method" about him which never fails to answer his purpose. He advertised that he would address our fellow-citizens yesterday afternoon from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange,—his topic being "Our Misgoverned City and the Candidates for the Municipal Election." A large crowd, numbering several hundred persons, assembled to hear him, but BRANCH not being up to time, another person took mean advantage of the expenses of BRANCH's advertisements, and usurped the steps for the purpose of indulging in a religious harangue. This personage wore a long white beard and flourished a prodigious walking-cane, shaped like a shepherd's crook. For fifteen or twenty minutes he was vehement in his denunciation of this wicked City, and pointed

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Hon. George Taylor on the Condition of Public Affairs.

The personal and political friends of the Hon GEORGE TAYLOR gave him a public dinner on Monday evening last, at which, in response to a complimentary toast, he made the following address:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I feel quite unworthy of your generous hospitality, but I know that this manifestation of public feeling rises above all personal considerations. It is rather the approval of the party in Congress with which I have acted, and the policy of the Administration which I have had the honor, thus far, to sustain. If, on the other hand, it is considered a distinct and emphatic protest against the action of those Democrats who refused to entertain any one of the many propositions offered to them for arrangement—who appealed to the State Convention as an impartial tribunal, and afterwards refused to submit to its decision—who have violated every rule of party, and every principle usually held sacred by honorable men; who, in their desperation to defeat the party, and weaken the Administration, stooped to the use of the basest deception and the vilest calumny—if this be the interpretation given to this night's proceedings, no one will deny its justice, or question its propriety. I do not wish to disturb the pleasant reflections which these patriotic Democrats enjoy, after the petty majority they succeeded in getting over our ticket, by uniting with 2,500 Know-Nothings and a number of Republicans, who considered their own candidate too respectable and honest for their support. Though defeated, it is gratifying to know that the District will be represented by one of our noblest citizens. Mr. HUMPHREY I know personally and intimately, and while we differ politically, as far as it is possible for us to do, it gives me pleasure to say that he is a fine classical scholar, a high-minded and honorable citizen, who will never disgrace his constituents. Our opponents had the support of an active and influential delegation from Washington engaged in their interests—a delegation of highly *conservative* gentlemen, deeply interested in protecting the system of public printing from further assaults. I must admit that it is a little cruel to disturb the present system of public plundering, with which the delegation is so familiar. In fact, our patriotic friends had considerable outside assistance. That eminently able and truly patriotic sheet called the *Sunday Atlas* was a most active ally. The junior editor of that sheet has considerable acquaintance with Washington matters. He enjoyed the emoluments of a small office about the Capitol, which had a slight connection with the public printing, for three or four years. The President, however, thought that the country could dispense with his services without serious loss to the public Treasury, and he was transferred to his post of usefulness in New-York. The junior editor was ably supported by the senior editor of that valuable sheet. In view of his ability one cannot avoid regretting the action of that rascally Jury which recently doubted his public virtue and integrity. It is gratifying to find that it did not prevent him from securing a snug little office in this city. By this good fortune his son secured a nice clerkship of $1,500 per annum. The junior editor still enjoys a sinecure worth $1,500. Altogether the *Atlas* receives Government support to the amount of about $6,000 per annum. This gives it an undoubted right to oppose the Administration whenever an opportunity offers. In addition to the *Atlas* our friend had the assistance of the *Daily News* of New-York; a paper owned by a clique about the Custom-house—published in the name of an imbecile, and edited by TUCKER, the most busy and ingenious mischief-maker in the whole State. His nose is very offensive to our friend SICKLES, but we have great charity for the nose. It is so often run into other people's business that it is a matter of astonishment that it has so long remained where it is. Personally, we have no serious objection to the nose, although we must admit that it is a very intrusive one. While on the editorial corps, I will allude to the leader in the noble work. I mean the great unwashed of the city of Brooklyn, McCLOSKY. Judging from his vulgarity and his propensity to falsehood, one would suppose him related to GREELEY, the great unwashed of New-York. But, gentlemen, you would scarcely pardon me for speaking of such a subject at the dinner-table. The indications I see, assure me that I would not be justified in concentrating around one single table all the nausea which he has created in the community. I have a letter in my hand, which I received on the 29th day of May last, from the authorized agent of McCLOSKY, in which the support of the *Eagle* was offered in consideration of two small appointments in the Custom-house. He had his brother in office, but he wanted two more, the precise number held by the editors, &c., of the *Atlas*. I did not consider the services worth the labor required to squeeze these petty appointments out of Mr. SCHELL. I mention this as an evidence of his patriotism. I blush to speak of another confederate. Great men sometimes stoop to mean and contemptible acts, from which the public instinctively turn in pity and disgust. Let us hope that DANIEL S. DICKINSON was betrayed into his complicity with these men, and that it was not a voluntary sacrifice of self respect. Of the secret and cowardly confederates about the Custom-house, who surpassed themselves in duplicity and falsehood, I need not speak. We will leave them to the mercies of the Administration, whose confidence they daily betray, and whose success they imperil. Gentlemen, we have passed through a most remarkable contest; remarkable in its character, and highly injurious in its influences. I need not speak of the means used to weaken and demoralize the party. The facts are known and felt in the community, but they are not sufficiently deprecated. It is the first canvass, in my acquaintance, where the principles of justice and common decency were equally violated. I refer to all who basely bartered and sold their votes, to the candidate guilty of the purchase, and to the *Eagle* and the other hired tools who fattened on the spoils of his canvass. How long will our institutions continue, and our liberty remain, after it becomes common throughout our country to buy and sell the elective franchise? How long will the edifice stand after the foundation-stones have rotted away? Let these miserable traitors answer if they can.

I leave this branch of the subject. You have been kind enough to allude to my support of the present Administration. In this connection I find the only regret I have over my recent defeat. Through your kindness, I was permitted to unite in supporting its early measures, and I regret that I am not permitted to participate in the more important questions which await its action, and which will be settled by it. This Administration inherited "from its predecessor" many serious difficulties. Difficulties which had been forced upon the Pierce Administration in the last hours of its existence. These difficulties embraced both our foreign and internal policy. The success which has thus far attended the Administration, places the future beyond a doubt. The Kansas question has been settled, and all the Black Republican trumpets in the North cannot resurrect it. But it was settled at a very considerable sacrifice of men. Members of Congress have bravely fallen before it like Autumn leaves, but they have fallen in a glorious cause; and they have the satisfaction of knowing that they have made some personal sacrifice for the public good. Gentlemen may censure the policy of the President, and condemn the English Bill, but the peace and prosperity of Kansas is a triumph of the first, and fully justifies the latter. One of the most intricate and difficult questions that has ever disturbed the harmony of our Union, has been satisfactorily settled in a few months.

The energetic course pursued by the Administration reduced Utah into obedience without the loss of a single life. The same energy and wisdom applied to the Indians of Oregon and Washington have secured a similar result. In the brief space of seventeen months every internal difficulty has been satisfactorily adjusted. Neither war, rebellion, nor treason, exists within our broad Territories. The financial difficulties have not in the least embarrassed the action of the Government, but under the wise and liberal course adopted the country was greatly relieved, if not saved, from bankruptcy. As far as it could be done, in justice to other interests, the internal trade and manufactories have been encouraged and fostered, while every attention has been given to the interests of navigation and commerce. The honor of our flag has been fully vindicated upon the seas, and it is now hailed with increased respect in the most distant ports. Both at home and abroad the Administration has proved itself competent to protect and develop the great interests of our country. But little can be said now without exposure to misconstruction, or without giving offence to the distinguished gentlemen composing the Administration. The time, however, is not far distant when it will be admitted that the experienced eye and steady nerve of Mr. BUCHANAN were indispensably necessary in the administration of public affairs at this time.

The difficulties still surrounding us grew out of our foreign relations; in the adjustment of these, this Administration will achieve its crowning glory. The country may rest contented that we will not be entrapped into any uncertain Clayton-Bulwer treaties, or any entangling alliances. Our relations with Mexico will receive proper attention, and prompt and decisive measures will be adopted in the adjustment of difficulties between us. Should Spain carry out her threats and invade that unfortunate country, it is more than likely that our difficulties and unsettled claims against both countries will be adjusted at the same time. I am not an advocate for annexation. I belong to the English school, and therefore, am opposed on conscientious grounds to annexation and acquisition; but it may become necessary, in the settlement of our National accounts, to accommodate these delinquent governments, by accepting territory in payment. It is well known that Spain and Mexico have little else to pay with. Under these circumstances, it may be a great accommodation to accept Sonora, Tehuantepec &c., from Mexico, and Cuba from Spain. Thus, we may reconcile this annexation, as a mere matter of liberality, in not demanding the hard currency for all their insults to our flag, and all the robberies they have committed upon our citizens.

We have a still more important question to settle one that will undoubtedly receive prompt attention The settlement of our relations with the South American States, and the establishment of a safe and rapid route across the Isthmus, are objects of paramount importance to our country. In a war with any of the commercial nations, the possession of Cuba would undoubtedly be an important matter, but when compared with our Central American interests, the possession of Cuba sinks into insignificance. It is true that Cuba is one of the finest islands on the globe, and its production and commerce would add much to the wealth of the nation; but the Isthmus route involves the commerce of all the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans—of Japan—of Australia—of China—and of portions of Africa and India.

England, always alive to her commercial interests, is now more than ever watchful of our progress, and especially in the steps we are taking towards establishing more comprehensive commercial relations with the East. She has been too long engaged in building up her commerce with that section of the world—has sacrificed too much treasure, and too many valuable lives, to yield her supremacy to a rival nation without a struggle. But does she not know that it is no longer possible for any nation to control that trade, as it has been done in the past. It now depends more upon the character of the route for its security and rapidity, than upon the power of any nation that may attempt to direct it.

The history of that trade for two thousand years would be the history of the commercial prosperity of the different and successive nations. In its path mighty empires and cities have arisen, and with its loss they have fallen into poverty and decay. This England knows, and hence her anxiety about Isthmus matters. Since the days of the Sabeans of Southern Arabia, who were the first reapers in the rich harvest of Eastern trade, there has been a continued struggle among the nations for it. Its routes have been as changeable, and its profits as vacillating, as the fortunes of the nations contending for it. First, the Sabeans enriched Tyre and Sidon with it. Then the Phœnicians enjoyed its benefits, and Rhunocolura was the favored *entrepôt*. Then ALEXANDER tried his fortune in building up Alexandria, which for a time became the great storehouse of the East. Then the Romans, those sweet and gentler sons of fortune, turned the Eastern tide through Palmyra. Next, the Arabians tried their skill in building up Bassora. They were undoubtedly better skilled in conquest than commerce, for the Christians succeeded in turning the tide against them, and emptying it into Constantinople. Venice and Genoa next succeeded in directing the wealth of India. Then Spain and Portugal, and Holland, and finally it fell into the hands of England. Her success in this trade, the means she used to acquire and retain it, her commercial policy, industry, energy, and daring, constitute one of the most interesting chapters in the history of mankind.

Safely moored on her sea-girt isle, she has been able to outride the revolutions of Europe,—many of which were created by her for ulterior objects, and all of which have contributed to her strength. Her quick eye in the beginning detected the commercial highways of the earth, and her keen instinct for self-preservation was not slow in pointing out the important keys to navigation—the watch-towers of the oceans. With what wonderful rapidity has England extended her military stations and commercial posts over the Continents. In almost every war she has had with the European Powers, she has gained, if not the object directly in view, at least some commercial advantage or strong military post. England could not endure the commercial prosperity of Holland, and hence the passage of the famous Navigation Act, which led to a war between them. The results of that war are known to every student of history. England had barely closed her war with Holland, when she turned upon Spain,—Spain claiming the exclusive possession and entire trade of her newly discovered territories and islands on this side of the Ocean. This England could not permit, and war was declared against Spain. CROMWELL intended to wrest St. Domingo from Spain, to which power this island then belonged, but he was content with the conquest of Jamaica on this side—and of Dunkirk and Mardyk in the Spanish Netherlands. Following up these acquisitions, she soon after took possession of the Bahamas, and succeeding these islands, Gibraltar and Minorca fell into her embrace. Thus she gained a footing in our Western seas, while she established her influence on the shores of the Mediterranean. In her kind intermeddling in the affairs of Sweden and Denmark, she laid the claim for Heligoland, but before that period she had appropriated Malta, which she retained contrary to her treaty stipulations. In her nine years' war with France, she was active in seizing strong points; and before the close of that war she had appropriated Trinidad, Mauritius, and Ceylon, and had assumed the protectorate of the Grecian Isles composing the Ionian Republic. Thus, in the space of a few years, England took into her friendly embrace the Islands of the West, with their savage population; and the islands of the Ionian Sea—the Corinthian Corcyra; Neriton, the home of the ancient Cephalenians; Samos, the favorite isle of the immortal HOMER, and Thenki the ancient Kingdom of Ulysses, and the garden of old Laertes, where he so long dwelt in sorrow between the rows of his luxuriant vines.

Following up these acquisitions she took Singapore in 1818, Malacca in 1825, New-Zealand in 1840, Hong Kong in 1841, and Natal in 1842. I have not stopped to notice her acquisitions in America; the Canadas, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the Bermudas, Hudson Bay Territory, her modern Columbia, her settlement in Honduras, her empires in India and Australia, and her important acquisition in the Burmese Empire, by which she has complete control of their commerce. I have omitted a thousand other points, more or less important, as my object has been attained by what I have said.

By this policy of continual conquest and colonization, England has gained a fearful empire; but thus she has been enabled to extend her commerce and to pay the immense obligations created in self-defence, and in national aggrandisement. Not only has she acquired and retained her commercial advantages by this policy, but she has secured the great highways of commerce by acquisitions and by works of defence. Gibraltar gives her the command of the Mediterranean Sea—Malta overlooks the coasts of Egypt—Aden controls the entrance to the Red Sea, and stands sentinel over Arabia—from the Ionian Islands she guards the Adriatic, the coasts of Greece, and keeps sentry over the Gulfs of Patras, Lepanta, Aria and Corinth—Heligoland serves as a check upon Germany, guarding, as it does, the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser—Guernsey and Jersey keep a watchful eye over the coasts of her modern ally, France. Her sentinels are placed along and around the entire coasts of Africa, commencing at Bathurst, thence to Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, Accra and on to Cape Land, thence doubling the Cape she stops at Natal, thence to Mauritius, thence to the Seychelle Islands, a beautiful Archipelago, extending hundreds of miles towards the Cape of Guardafui, which is covered by the guns of Aden. The Persian Gulf is faithfully guarded by Bushire and Karak—the Sea of Bengal by Ceylon and Sumatra—the Straits of Malacca by Penang, Malacca and Singapore—the Islands Borneo by Labuan, and China by Hong Kong. Turning to the Western Continent, she commences on our northeastern coast with Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, thence to the Bahamas, by which she guards the entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. The Caribbean Sea is surrounded by her posts on Jamaica and the Windward Islands; while the Bay of Honduras is watched from Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, and Tourneffe. On the other side of the Isthmus, she holds Perias in the Bay of Panama. She overlooks the whole coast of Venezuela from the Islands of Tobago, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Grenada, and a dozen others; and clothing Trinidad with still more importance, she makes it sentinel over the mouths of the Orinoco, sweeping around Brazil, which she colonized in a commercial point of view at the time she acknowledged her independence and crowned her petty king with Imperial honors. She claims British Guiana, and in order to secure for ships a watering place in their passage around the Cape, she took possession of South Georgia and the Falkland Islands. If you follow the routes to India by either Isthmus—around the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn—you will find the flag of England flying at almost every important point. She needs only the possession of the Isthmus of Panama, the records in the State Department abundantly prove. Her success or defeat depends upon the measure of firmness displayed by the present Administration. Her movements involve great and important interests, which it would be criminal for us to overlook. It is time for the Monroe doctrine to be more distinctly enforced. We want no advantage on the Isthmus, and we cannot honorably submit to any on the part of other nations, whether it may be secured from these weak States through fraud or fear.

Russia is making astonishing progress in her overland trade with India and China, much to the prejudice of English commerce. She is in a fair way to exclude England from that trade in the north of Europe. This may be an additional stimulus in the movements of the day. The policy of Russia differs very widely from our own, but her energy in overcoming natural difficulties, and in contending against commercial subjugation, is worthy of the highest consideration. Look at her caravans of trade, extending for miles over the deserts, and forcing their passage over regions of perpetual snow. She carries her tea and silk 6,000 miles by land, by which she engages 30,000 persons. She is behind the age, one exclaims. Perhaps she is; but if we expended a little more money in directing trade over our own territory, it might be better for us. Safer at least, and more independent would our trade with the Pacific Coast be, if conducted over a continuous railroad, located on our own soil. Our Pacific ports are thousands of miles nearer China, Japan, Australia, India, Ceylon, Sandwich Islands, and the Amoor River, than England is to her possessions, or Russia is to her Amoor settlements. That trade naturally belongs to this Continent, and a little more effort would turn that immense tide of wealth through our great cities. Russia has already acknowledged this fact by establishing commercial agencies on our shore. In payment of debts in the Amoor district, or in exchange for their paper money, they now draw on St. Petersburg or their Consul at San Francisco, as the party prefers. San Francisco is a little more than 2,000 miles from the Sandwich Islands, a little more than 4,000 miles from Australia, Ceylon, Shanghae, Simoda and Hakodadi, and not much further from the mouth of the Amoor River, while England is nearly 17,000 miles from the nearest of these points. To double the Cape of Good Hope England has the advantage of our Atlantic States, but the completion of a Railroad to the Pacific, or a Canal through the Isthmus, would give our Atlantic cities decidedly the advantage over England. This done and San Francisco would become the New-York of this continent, and New-York would become the successful rival of London.

We are on the eve of great and important changes in the commercial relations of the world, if not in the political. The more powerful nations, inspired by some new element, are stretching out their mighty arms over distant seas, and with the voice of a higher civilization, are opening up continents heretofore closed to the eyes of science and commerce, while new routes of trade, like great arteries, are pouring their life-sustaining wealth through the nations of the earth. In this contest for commercial superiority our country cannot yield to other Powers. Fortunately for us, no yielding will take place under the present Administration.

Gentlemen, accept my gratitude for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to receive me. To be considered worthy of your continued confidence and respect, the evidence of which is before me, is infinitely more gratifying than the election to any office within the gift of the people.

AN IMMENSE WINDFALL.—According to the Cumberland (Md.) *Alleghanian*, an old man, named JOHN BROBST, living in the Glades, in that county, recently discovered he was the rightful owner of a large tract of land in the richest mineral region of Pennsylvania, underlaid with immense seams of coal and iron, and valued at $8,000,000. BROBST, it is stated, lived on the land fifty years ago, became involved, through his brother, mortgaged his property to its then full value, and came to Maryland, where he has ever since lived in indigent circumstances. The property subsequently passed into the hands of his nephew, who afterwards sold it to a wealthy company. The difficulty of giving a good title to the property led to the discovery of the fact that BROBST was still alive. He was searched out, found and taken on to Pennsylvania, and, according to the *Alleghanian*, has sold out his right for the sum of $2,700,000.

TUCKER vs. SICKLES.

Reply of the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker to the Personal attacks of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

A CARD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

DANIEL E. SICKLES, Member of Congress from the Third Congress District of this State, has recently delivered in New-York City three speeches, namely, on the 30th October, and the 3d and 19th November, in each of which he has assailed me in an opprobrious and abusive manner. My self-respect would forbid me to notice the language of this infamous man—further than I have already done, (by branding him as a liar in the public prints of New-York, over my own signature,) were it not that the official position he fills may give them some weight with such persons in the community as are personally unacquainted with us both.

My friends, who have generously come forward, and with whose statements I have been favored, will assume the task of traversing, exposing and refuting Mr. SICKLES in every material point, and I request attention to their sufficient denials.

I take up each and every of Mr. SICKLES' charges in their regular order, and meet them with this kindly-volunteered evidence. I leave the verdict to the public.

1. Mr. SICKLES said:

"Mr. TUCKER says he is identified with this District. How? In 1849 he came to me, and asked me *to introduce him* to the leading Democrats of the Fifth Ward, *where he resided*, because, he said, he desired to participate in our politics."

Now, I was born and brought up in the Fifth Ward of which Ward my father and paternal grandfather were successively Aldermen; and I have therefore known the leading men of the Ward since I went to school. Mr. SICKLES probably never introduced me to any one of them. The following letters from DAVID T. VALENTINE, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, and from the Hon. JOHN D. DIXON—who has twice represented the Fifth Ward District in the Legislature of this State, and has lived in the Ward over 40 years—will complete the story, and refute the presumption that I owed my introduction in the Fifth Ward to Mr. SICKLES:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, NEW-YORK, Nov 29, 1858.

Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your letter of 27th inst., I have the honor to say, that, by referring to the City Records and the Manual of the Common Council of this City, I find that the following members of your family and relatives have held the offices of Alderman or Assistant-Alderman from the Fifth, Eighth and Fifteenth Wards, viz.:

GIDEON TUCKER, (your grandfather,) Fifth Ward—1813—'14—'15.

JOHN C. TUCKER, (your father,) Fifth Ward—1834.

MOSES TUCKER, (your uncle,) Fifteenth Ward—1844.

JOSEPH TUCKER, (a connection of yours,) held, from Eighth Ward—1831—'34.

Very truly yours,
D. T VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

No. 5 BEACH-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 29, 1858.

Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER—*Dear Sir*:—I have your letter referring to Mr. SICKLES' speech, in which he spoke of you as a new comer or stranger in the Fifth Ward, and said that he had introduced you to the leading Democrats here, &c.

I know—as all the Old Fifth Warders know—that you were born in the "Old Fifth," and that you have always voted here, except a year or two in the Eighth and Fifteenth. All the time that you were editing a newspaper and holding office in Albany, I know you kept your residence in this Ward, and voted here. The idea of your being a stranger is absurd enough to those of us who remember your family.

Your grandfather, the Hon. GIDEON TUCKER, was Alderman of the Fifth Ward in 1813-'14-'15 and '16, and your father, JOHN C. TUCKER, Esq., was afterward Alderman in 1833-'34, (when GIDEON LEE was Mayor.) Every old inhabitant of the Fifth Ward remembers you since you were big enough to run about.

The story of Mr. SICKLES introducing you to leading Democrats in the Ward, in 1849, is perfectly laughable.

You are at liberty to make use of this as you choose.

Yours truly, JOHN D. DIXON.

But it happened that in the very year, 1849, when Mr. SICKLES says he was favoring me with these introductions, in the Fifth Ward, I moved into the Fifteenth Ward, where I lived for one year. My name will be found along with those of the Hon. D. R. F. JONES and LORENZO HOYT, as delegates to a Tammany Hall Judiciary Convention from the Fifteenth Ward, in 1849. Over that Convention D. E. SICKLES himself presided!

The following letter from Ex-Senator D. R. F. JONES shows this:

SOUTH OYSTER BAY, Queens County, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your note this day received, I very cheerfully state that you were a delegate (with myself and one other) from the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York at the Convention held at Tammany Hall in the Fall of 1849, for the purpose of making Judicial nominations. D. E. SICKLES was a delegate to and Chairman of the Convention. You then resided, and for several months afterward continued to reside, in the Fifteenth Ward. The precise period at which your residence in that Ward ceased I am unable to state.

Very truly yours, D. R. FLOYD JONES.

The Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER.

2. Mr. SICKLES next says:

"I gave him a letter to my friend, JOHN C. WRIGHT, then Comptroller of the State, at Albany, and, *upon my recommendation*, Mr. WRIGHT gave him a clerkship of $1,000 per year. He *quarreled* with Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. WRIGHT was forced to *dismiss him*."

Mr. SICKLES wishes to make it appear that he alone procured me or recommended me to the situation I held under Judge WRIGHT. But the following letters from that gentleman explain all the circumstances of my connection with him, and also show that I neither quarreled with him nor was dismissed by him:

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 27, 1858.

THE HON. GIDEON J. TUCKER—*Dear Sir*: Your letter is received. You are correct in your recollection of the person who asked for your appointment. You gave me letters from Messrs. Edwin Croswell, Francis B. Cutting, Charles O'Conor, Edward C. West, Robert J. Dillon, Emanuel B. Hart, D. E. Sickles, and I think one or two others, and I made it upon those recommendations *generally*.

You are correct, also, in stating that you never "quarreled" with me, and that I did not "dismiss" you. You resigned voluntarily, by letter, to which I replied at the time. You are at liberty to use my letter as you please. It will show my appreciation of your character and services as clerk at the time. Our personal relations have ever been most friendly.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. WRIGHT.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 12, 1853.

SIR: Your note of yesterday, informing me of your resignation of the clerkship in my office, was found on my table this morning. Allow me to express my regret that you are obliged to take this course from the inadequacy of the compensation which I am compelled to make for your truly valuable services. While I feel this regret at parting with you personally and officially, I am happy to learn from your note that a more favorable position is open to you, and I assure you that no supposed difference of political opinion will ever disturb our personal relations, or lessen my respect for your character as a gentleman and an honest man.

With the warmest wishes for your future success and happiness, I remain yours, very truly,
G. J. TUCKER, Esq. J. C. WRIGHT.

3. Mr. SICKLES next says:

"Still desiring to do what I could for him, *I recommended him* to Mr. CROSWELL, the editor of the *Argus*. Mr. CROSWELL took him into the *Argus* Office, and he remained there for a year or two, until the *Argus* changed hands."

The following letter from my old friend, Mr. CROSWELL, states the circumstances of my connection with the Albany *Argus* in their true light, and refutes the above story:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In relation to the manner and circumstances under which you became associated with the *Argus*, to which you direct my attention, I reply that I have known you since 1850, if not from an earlier period; that, a few years subsequently, after your resignation from Comptroller WRIGHT'S office, and your return to this City, Mr. SHERMAN CROSWELL and myself, from our knowledge of your capabilities and character, tendered you an engagement on the *Argus*; that you accepted it and went to Albany; that, after remaining so connected for some months, you purchased my interest in the concern, and became one of its proprietors, and remained so until 1855, when Mr. SHERMAN CROSWELL and yourself retired from it, selling your interest to your partner, Mr. JAMES J. JOHNSON. I do not think that your original connection with the *Argus* was caused by the recommendation of Mr. SICKLES, or through any other particular influence, though I do not doubt that at the time it was in accordance with his wishes.

Yours, very truly, EDWIN CROSWELL.

Hon. G. J. TUCKER.

4. Mr. SICKLES says:

"In 1854 he came to New-York and became connected with the *Daily News*."

I started the *Daily News* in February, 1855. The object of this falsehood is apparent.

5. Mr. SICKLES says:

"Another word before I dismiss Mr. TUCKER. * * * In company with my friends, Mr. WILEY and Mr. GRAHAM, I went to his (*Daily News*) office and said to him: 'I ask you, Sir, to do me the simple justice to publish my address to the people of the District, in accepting their nomination, so that your readers may know both sides of the question. I ask you upon what grounds do you call me a Free-Soiler or a Know-Nothing?' His reply was, and my friends can bear testimony to it, 'That is the best way to defeat you, and therefore I do it.' I then said to him, in the presence of the gentlemen I have named and of his own men who were employed in his office: 'Sir, I came here expecting to get justice from a gentleman, but find you a common liveler and a scoundrel, and you must never dare while you live to speak to me again!'"

My only answer to this infamous falsehood shall be the following letters from Dr. McCURDY and Mr. McINERNY:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24, 1858.

TO THE HON. GIDEON J. TUCKER—*My Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 15th has been forwarded to me here from Philadelphia, and I will with pleasure undertake to state the circumstances of the visit made to you at the *Daily News* office, in New-York, a few nights before the election, in the Fall of 1855, by the Hon. Mr. SICKLES, accompanied by several other persons.

I have a perfect recollection of the affair, and was probably the only disinterested person present. You will remember I was seated in the office, waiting to see one of the proprietors, and I was then an utter stranger both to you and Mr. SICKLES.

When the latter, with his friends, entered the office, they appeared somewhat excited. Mr. SICKLES complained to you that you had refused to publish a speech of his and that you had called him a "Soft Shell" in your paper, whereas he disclaimed the title. Your reply was that he had received the nomination of the Soft Shells at Tammany Hall, and that *that* made him a Soft Shell. He also complained that you had charged him with being indorsed by the Know-Nothings. Your reply was, that you had been so informed by good authority, and that, as you believed the report, you intended to keep it before the people, and to defeat him with it, if possible. One or two of Mr. SICKLES' companions here interfered, and remonstrated with you, but you replied very coolly to all they said, and, as they were several in number, and quite excited, while you were alone (there being no spectators present except myself, and a clerk writing at the desk,) my sympathies soon ranged themselves in your favor, though I then knew, and now know, very little of the merits of the political controversy. At the last, Mr. SICKLES repeated his demands somewhat energetically, (though no harsh language was used,) you turned on him and asked, "Have you come here with friends at your back to bully me, Sir?" One of the gentlemen here interposed, and said "No, no," that they had no such intention, and only came to reason calmly with you. You said that if that were Mr SICKLES' purpose, why had he not come alone? Then Mr. SICKLES went out at the door, saying in a loud voice as he went, that he found it in vain to expect justice from you. You followed him to the door, and said that after such a remark you consider any acquaintance with him at an end. The friend of Mr. SICKLES, who had interposed between you, remained behind with you for a little while, and greatly deplored that you and he should have any difference—said he was very sorry for it, for he (the friend) had known you from a boy, &c., but that he thought you had not done justice to his friend SICKLES, &c., and then took his leave.

Mr. SICKLES did *not* call you a libeler, nor a scoundrel, nor say that you must never dare to speak to him again. It would not have been very creditable to him to have uttered such language, when he had friends at his back, and you were alone, and in ill health; and I am glad to be able to say that not an ungentlemanly word passed during the interview.

After Mr. SICKLES and his friends had gone, I introduced myself to you, and we had a few moments conversation as to the scene I had witnessed. I remember that you had made the remark that you had never yet been forced to retract any statement you had made as an editor.

It gives me pleasure, my dear Sir, to bear this testimony as to the circumstances attending this visit. My recollection of it is quite vivid in every particular, and I was astonished to read lately in the New-York papers the version Mr. SICKLES has seen fit to give of it.

With high regard, yours,
E. McCURDY, M. D.

DEAR SIR: I have read the statement of Dr. McCURDY concerning the visit of Mr. SICKLES and his friends to you, in the Fall of 1855, and it entirely agrees with my recollection of the facts. I was, at that time, a clerk in the *Daily News* Office, and was present, writing mail wrappers at the desk, during the above scene.

Nov. 27, 1858. JAMES McINERNY.

6. Mr. SICKLES next says:

"Mr. TUCKER offered a respectable citizen of the Fifth Ward, Mr. CASEY, to get a relative pardoned out of the State Prison, where he is confined for manslaughter, if Mr. CASEY would desert the standard of his party, and join TUCKER in supporting WALBRIDGE."

This respectable citizen of the Fifth Ward, Mr. CASEY, Mr. SICKLES' friend, (a dealer in old boots and shoes in West Broadway, and a laborer in the public stores of the U. S. Appraisers, by Mr. SICKLES' appointment,) has a relative, in prison, whom he naturally desires to have pardoned, and he has written me several letters asking my intercession with the Governor. Last August I sent the papers to Governor KING, and wrote a letter calling his attention to the application. In October, CASEY met me in New-York, and offered to abandon SICKLES and support WALBRIDGE, with such strength as he could command, if I could get his relative pardoned, and get him (CASEY) transferred to an appointment under the Collector. I told him I could control neither Governor KING nor Collector SCHELL, and we separated. If CASEY'S story differs from this of mine, the public must judge between us, upon our several reputations for veracity, for there was no witness to the conversation.

The following letter from the Hon. HENRY I. SEAMAN, Gov. KING'S Private Secretary, shows how far, and when, I have interfered on behalf of GILLEN:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY Nov. 25, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I have to say that the Governor received your letter recommending the application for a pardon for JAMES GILLEN, on the 25th day of August last, (a copy of which is annexed,) but that he has not yet seen sufficient reason for the exercise of Executive clemency in that case. Respectfully, yours,
HENRY I. SEAMAN, Private Sec'y.

The Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1858.

To His Excellency the Governor:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed papers, relative to the convict JAMES GILLEN. I am of opinion that, in his case, a pardon would be proper and just. The signers of the recommendation for pardon (Messrs. Thomas J. Barr, M. T. Brennan, Thomas Kivlin, John Clancy, Henry R. Hoffmire and others) are respectable citizens, and I earnestly join in their request.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
GIDEON J. TUCKER.

7. Mr. SICKLES then says:

"I stumped the State for the ticket, last year, on which Mr. TUCKER had a place."

The following extract from a letter published in the New-York *Daily News* in December, 1857, and written by one of the officers of a meeting at which Mr. SICKLES spoke "for the ticket," shows *how* he supported me, and what were the results of his labor:

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily News:

Looking over the official canvass recently, I was reminded of an incident which it may be well to relate in your columns. On the Friday preceding the recent State election, a large audience assembled in this city to listen to the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, M. C., from your city—the same who, as I notice, is now cheek by jowl with GREELEY, RAYMOND, NYE & Co., in opposition to your regular nominations in New-York. Mr. SICKLES' presence had been obtained at considerable *expense* to address the Democracy. I heard his speech. He spoke of the issues. He named and eulogized the candidates for the various offices upon the State ticket, one by one—*except* our candidate for the office of Secretary of State. He made no reference to that gentleman. He ignored his existence altogether! And yet, notwithstanding Mr. TUCKER was entirely passed over by Mr. SICKLES, he has received a greater number of votes in this city than any other of our candidates in the field. This little circumstance, while giving evidence of the enmity of Mr. SICKLES against our lately elected Secretary of State, (whose nomination he so ineffectually opposed at Syracuse,) will be sufficient evidence also of his utter impotency for evil. B.

8. Mr. SICKLES' last charge is:

"Mr. TUCKER recently applied to Mr. JOESBURY, editor of the Catskill *Recorder*, to publish an attack upon me, and offered, as an inducement, to give the *Recorder* the fat job of printing the official State Canvass. The offer was declined, and the printing *has been given to* a neighboring journal, more needy and less scrupulous—the *Democratic Herald* of Catskill—*which yielded to the terms of the Secretary of State.*"

I exerted myself last Spring to aid in the removal of Mr. JOSEPH JOESBURY from the Catskill Post-Office. Mr. SICKLES sustained JOESBURY. JOESBURY was removed. The story concocted now between JOESBURY and SICKLES is absurdly untrue, as will be at once seen when it is remembered that the State Canvass *has not yet been made up*, nor have the State Canvassers even been called to meet. Of course the story that "the printing" of it has been given out, is sheer invention. In no case, however, would I have given it to Mr. JOESBURY'S paper, which I do not recognize as a Democratic sheet. The *Democratic Herald* is the only Democratic paper published in that county, and the following letter is from its editor and proprietor:

DEMOCRATIC HERALD OFFICE, CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1858.

THE HON. GIDEON J. TUCKER—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., calling my attention to a recent speech of Daniel E. Sickles, delivered in New-York, in which he alleges that you have awarded or promised the State Official Canvass to the *Democratic Herald*, on certain conditions, I would state, that no communication or promise whatever, in relation to publishing such canvass, has been made by you to me or to any one connected with this office, and that the assertion of Mr. SICKLES to that effect is wholly untrue.

Truly yours, JEREMY BAKER,
Editor *Democratic Herald*.

I have thus shown, by the testimony of third parties, that every single allegation or charge uttered by Mr. SICKLES in his three speeches, reflecting upon my private or official conduct, is utterly unsustained, unfounded and untrue. I have done this because I believe that no person, holding a high public office, is at liberty to ignore entirely assaults of this character, even when made by the vilest of assailants, but owes it to his friends, his family and himself to deny and disprove them. The *proofs* I have now laid before those who will read this reply; and as for my personal *denial*, I have only to repeat what I have already once published in the New-York newspapers, over my own signature, viz.:

"All Mr. SICKLES' statements with respect to me are utterly *false* and *fabricated*, throughout."

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

DECEMBER 1, 1858.

RUMORED MURDER BY A CIRCUS COMPANY—TWENTY OR THIRTY IN JAIL.—The Montgomery *Mail*, of Friday, says: "We hear on the streets a rumor that some members of a circus company, (probably ORTON'S, as that is the only one we know of in this section at present,) a day or two since, murdered a man named KEY, who kept a "groggery" in Notasulga, Macon County. The cause is said to have been his refusal to let them have liquor. They broke in and butchered him. We give the rumor as it has reached us. It is further stated that the citizens caught and placed in jail twenty or thirty of the company, and that men were out pursuing others with dogs."

In the Columbus (Ga) *Times* of Saturday we find the following, in confirmation of the above: "We learn that on Wednesday night last, while the company of Messrs. ORTON & OLDERS was at Loachapoka, Ala., a difficulty occurred between a citizen of that place and a member of the company, in which the former was killed. The following day the company came on to Auburn, and was exhibiting there on Thursday night, when a *posse* of men, about sixty in number, from Loachapoka, came up and fired some twenty shots into the pavilion. Fortunately, and strange to tell, no one was hurt. The company made no resistance; they gave up at once, and were escorted on the same night, under arrest, to Tuskegee, for trial."

OBITUARY.

Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, Ex-Minister to Denmark, died suddenly at his residence in Shepherdstown, Va., on the 26th of November. He

followed by her mother, and out into the street. The neighbors, hearing their screams, ran out at the same time, and describe the sight as shocking in the extreme; the two women running for their lives, the blood streaming from their gaping wounds, and besmearing their faces and clothing with its sanguinary color, which, with their fright and screams, rendered a most sickening appearance.

The *Free Press* says: "The cause of the whole transaction, and not only of this particular one, but of others which are worthy of mention as illustrating the misery an evil disposed man can inflict upon an unprotected family of females, was given by the girl as she lay on a couch at the house of a neighbor, scarcely able to speak from excitement and loss of blood. She states that her father, who died some years since, left to her mother property to a certain amount—worth, we believe, about $1,000. McNAMARA afterwards married her mother, and has since been possessed of an insane desire to get possession of the property, and has used every means to accomplish that end. The girl and her younger brother and sisters are also heirs to a property worth about $3,000, which has been an object of desire to him. The family either could not or would not give him possession, and, actuated by a fiendish spirit of malice and revenge, he has treated them in the most brutal manner. The statements of the girl are corroborated by those of the neighbors, and by the records of the Police Court, where he has been tried for abuse of his family."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Thomas B. Carroll and wife, and Messrs. John Knower and George W. Newell, executors of the estate of William L. Marcy, deceased, have united in conveying to the Rev. Peter Havermans, as a donation in aid of St. Peter's College, Troy, four lots on the southwest corner of Adams and Fifth streets in that city.

A San Francisco paper says that Mr. Edward Adelsdorfer, who was lost on the *Austria*, was a partner of the well-known house of Adelsdorfer Brothers in that city. He left about a year ago, and was on his return from a visit to Germany. He has a brother and many friends in San Francisco.

Mr. Albert Smith has had the honor of breakfasting with Peh-kwei, the Governor of Canton. The old gentleman was exceedingly polite, and, hearing that Mr. Smith was "a literary mandarin on his travels," ordered him to be shown all over the palace and grounds.

Among the books disposed of at Edinburg, recently at the sale of the library of the late Mr. James Jardine, there was a fine copy (in the original binding) of Burns' Poems, first edition, printed at Kilmarnock in 1786. This rare work, after a keen competition, produced the sum of £3 10s.

Buckle's *History of Civilization* was the theme of a Thanksgiving discourse delivered in Boston, Nov. 25, by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church. The reverend gentleman denounced the book as pernicious, and its doctrines fallacious.

M. Fargin-Fayolle, the political prisoner who lately escaped from an hospital, has safely got out of France and has written a letter to thank the governor of the prison for his kindness, and to assure him that no officer of the prison or hospital is to blame for his escape.

Madame Ristori is preparing three new characters for her next season's campaign in Paris—a Cassandra in a play written for her; a Fornarina in a new art drama, with Raffaelle as hero; and Paulina in a translation of Corneille's "Polyeucte."

Another recently established Club, which dines monthly in Boston, is the "Adirondac," composed of members of that famous party which encamped last Summer among the woodsy mountains of northern New-York.

The Hon. Silas M. Burroughs, Representative in Congress from the Twenty-first District, is lying seriously ill at his residence in Medina, N. Y., having been confined to his room since election day.

Overtures have been made to Mr. Charles Kean to undertake the management of the Italian Opera House, Covent-Garden, after the termination of his lease at the Princess', next July.

The Australian and Tasmanian Submarine Cable is to be laid by Mr. Wm. H. Butcher, a young and talented American, who is well known in connection with telegraphic enterprises in Australia.

The Vienna journals announce that Baron de Kellersperger, Vice-President of the Government of Milan, has been nominated Governor of Lower Austria, in the room of Baron Eminger, deceased.

It is announced that the marriage of Baron Franchetti with the Baroness Louise de Rothschild, daughter of Baron Anselm de Rothschild, was to be celebrated at Vienna on the 17th of November.

The English Government has granted the sum of £1,000 for the publication of an Australian *Flora*, and the work has been undertaken by Mr. Bentham, a distinguished botanist.

The Bishop of Buenos Ayres has excommunicated all Freemasons, and declared their doctrines incompatible with those of the Catholic Church.

M. Edgar Quinet, the well-known political refugee, has, after residing in Belgium and England, taken up his residence in the canton of Geneva.

The Hon Edward Everett will deliver his Oration on Washington, in Plymouth, on the approaching Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

Lord Brougham has accepted an invitation to preside at the banquet to be given at Edinburgh in celebration of the Burns centenary.

It is understood that the next Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England will be Mr. Alfred Latham, of the firm of Arbuthnot, Latham & Co.

A new statue of "Faith," from the chisel of the Italian sculptor, Bartolini, has been received in Cincinnati. It is to be placed in Spring Grove Cemetery.

The Baron Marochetti's bust of the King of Sardinia, has been presented to the city of Paris by the Marquis de Villamarina.

Major Heintzleman has left San Francisco, on his way to undertake the exploration of the Colorado River from Fort Yuma to its source.

Mr. Ward's fresco of the "The Sleep of Argyll" is now finished, and is visible to the public this week in the corridor of the House of Commons.

A marble bust of the late Sir John K. Haberfield, who was six times Mayor of Bristol, has been placed in the Mayor's Chapel in that city.

Mr. H. L. Olcott, author of the work on "Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane," is in Boston, having recently arrived from England.

The statue of Sir Robert Walpole has been placed with those of the other statesmen in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster.

The Hon. John McQueen, of South Carolina, received the compliment of a public dinner at Cheraw, last week.

The Belgian journals record the marriage of four brothers to four sisters, celebrated at the same time, at Mons.

Mr. W. C. Macready has experienced a bereavement in the death, at Sherborne, of his sister.

Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, has declined a public dinner, tendered him by citizens of Washington.

Lord Bury had a public reception at Kingston, Canada, last week.

Colonel Steptoe returned on Sunday by the *Illinois*.

Lady Bulwer has arrived at Constantinople.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The railway carriages constructed for the Pope are about to be exhibited in the Champs Elysées. They are so arranged as to form a sort of terrace, an antechamber, a throne-room and a bedroom. The throne-room is magnificently fitted up, and is decorated with paintings by Jerome representing the Church seated between St. Peter and St. Paul, the four Evangelists, the Pope blessing a railway, &c.; also, with a figure of Christ on the Cross by Toussaint. The bedroom has blue hangings, and is ornamented with a painting of the Immaculate Conception, by Millet. The exterior of the carriages is tastefully decorated with objects in bronze.

The Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, just issued, show the following figures: Number of conferences, 49; Sunday-schools, 11,400; Church members, 956,555, being an increase during the year of 136,000; churches, 9,063; parsonages, 2,407; value of church edifices, $17,560,000; number of traveling preachers, 6,502; local preachers, 7,530. The Southern Church has a membership of 655,000; 2,434 traveling, and 4,907 local preachers. Total Methodist membership, North and South, 1,662,332.

A letter from Paris says: The other day Prince Napoleon treated an assembly of connoisseurs to Chinese dishes, such as birds' nest soup, &c. The day before yesterday a still more eccentric banquet took place at the Trois Frères, at which the novel feature of rats'-tail soup was introduced. My informant, one of the guests, a man wholly devoid of prejudice, assures me that it does not come up to ox-tail by any means.

The annual exposition of the Academy of Fine Arts of Florence has recently terminated, and the *concorso*, or allotment of prizes had taken place. The specimens exhibited in the departments of painting and sculpture made but a meagre show. There was nothing to prove a flourishing condition, at the present moment, of original art in Tuscany. The pictures were few and poor, and of statues there were next to none.

Business in New-Orleans, this season, is extremely brisk. There is a large excess of cotton receipts over last year; and of flour the receipts are already 100,000 barrels over those of last year, of corn 20,000 sacks, and bale-rope and bagging alike increased. Sugar is 21,000 hogsheads, and molasses 20,000 barrels, ahead of last year.

A dispute at Hamilton College has been decided by Judge Bacon. The question was, whether a student could belong to two societies. Two members of the Phœnix Society have lately joined the Union, and insisted upon retaining their vote in the latter. The Judge decided their votes in the Union Society were illegal.

The whole bay fleet of Newburyport, comprising upwards of fifty vessels, had returned for the season. No lives have been lost, and but one vessel cast away. The *Herald* says this has been a very hard year for the fishermen.

The Buffalo *Express* publishes a comparative expense of running steam canal boats, and the old style with horse power. The result shows a saving of 45 per cent. by the use of steam.

At Heppignies, in Belgium, recently, a gentleman shot a raven which had round one of its wings a strip of parchment, on which was written "1787—Abbaye de Solcliment."

A Signor Duvalli has been performing at Kingsbridge and Richmond, Eng., by crossing and recrossing the river on a tight-rope. The feat is a difficult one, but is very cleverly accomplished.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 1.

Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—COSTS—DOCKET FEE.

Chapman vs. *The bark Lucerne.*—The libel in this case was dismissed, and the claimants proposed to tax a docket fee of $20, to which the libelant's proctor objected, on the ground that the libel was filed to recover less than $50, and the docket fee should therefore be but $10. The Clerk taxed the $20, holding that, under the fee bill of 1853, a docket fee of $10 was given only to the libelant's proctor, and in cases where the libelant recovered less than $50.

The libelant's proctor appealed from the taxation of the Clerk, which, however, was affirmed by Judge Betts.

For libelant, Mr. Mudgett; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

THE NEW COURT ROOM—NOTES OF ISSUE.

The new court-room of the District Court will be ready for use, and there will accordingly be a term of the Court for the trial of causes during this month. There has not been one since July last.

Notes of issue for December term must be filed in the Clerk's Office, No. 9 College-place, on or before Friday, Dec. 3, to take their proper place on the calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

NOTICE.—Notes of issue for the December Term must be filed at the Clerk's office on or before Friday, Dec. 3, to take their proper place on the Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Mullen.

Garrit D. Hasbrouck vs. *Daniel Ryan, et al.*—Motion to strike out part of answer granted: defendant's time to answer extended to ten days from the entry of this order.

Alfred Reid vs. *Wm. Kelsey.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to be paid by defendant to plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 30.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

Robert McC. Butt vs. *Edwin Peck.*—Judgment for defendant.

Before Judge Hilton.

Andrew Kennedy vs. *Joseph Shelton.*—Ordered that the action be discontinued against the administrator of the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

SPECIAL ORDER.—On Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the trial calendar will be called through in the room in which the principal Trial Term is held, for the purpose of selecting such cases as may be tried within an hour.

Such cases will be placed on a special calendar.

These cases will consist not only of actions arising on contract, and brought for the recovery of money only, but of all actions triable within the time above stated.

So much of the last week of the December term, beginning on Monday, Dec. 20, as may be required for the purpose, will be devoted to the trial of the causes on such special calendar.

During that week four Judges will sit for the trial of actions by Jury. A day calendar will be made up, consisting of causes taken in their order from such special calendar. When they are disposed of the day calendar will be made up of causes taken from the general trial calendar, commencing at the place which had been reached when the trial of the special calendar causes was commenced.

The engagement of counsel in other courts will not be deemed a sufficient reason for postponing the trial of causes which are placed on the special calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Mr. Edward G. West.

Will of Bernard McKenzie.—The will of deceased was admitted to probate by the Surrogate. It contained a clause devising and bequeathing to Roger and Ann McKenzie, the parents of the testator, the use and occupation of apartments in certain premises belonging to the deceased, free of rent during the term of their natural lives.

At the time of the death of the testator there was a mortgage on the property. The parents continued to occupy the premises for some time after the death of the testator, and until the foreclosure and sale of the property. The father is now dead, and the mother applied to the Surrogate for a compensation out of the purchase money for the loss of said premises.

The Surrogate held that he had no jurisdiction to make an allowance to the prejudice of other parties in interest whose rights had become vested by the probate of the will; that the testator by his own act had given only a contingent life-estate, liable to be determined by the foreclosure and sale of the property. The application was accordingly dismissed.

Edward R. Bogardus for applicant; Albert Matthews for executors.

The will of the Rev. William Richmond, of this City, was admitted to probate to-day. Deceased was an Episcopal clergyman for many years and a missionary in Oregon.

WILL OF GEN. JONES.

The will of Gen. James Jones, of this City, was admitted to probate. Mr. Jones was one of the wealthy citizens of New-York. He owned one-quarter interest in Jones' Woods. He leaves a wife and three children and his property is given to his family. His death occurred at Baale, in Switzerland, in September last.

CONTESTED CASES.

The will of William Floyd, Jr., came before the Surrogate this morning, and the formal proof of the execution of the will was taken. The case was then adjourned to the 13th of December next, when the contestant proposes to offer proof in opposition to the will. A. W. Bradford for executrix; John B. Ireland for contestant.

The will of James P. Allaire occupied a portion of the day. Testimony is being taken on behalf of the contestants.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

The wills of the following deceased persons were propounded for probate: Maria C. Tallmadge, citation returnable on the 30th of December next; Patrick Bagley, citation returnable on the 17th of January next; and Bridget Bradley, citation returnable on the 9th of December next.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1858.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 30, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reported for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2600	2782	29	313	953	.....
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	100	32	47	3398	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	97	55	88	3381	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	92	119	97	642	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	470	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2600	3511	235	545	8374	26020
Last week	3504	4298	201	603	14392	23996

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857... 3,142.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year.... 3,195.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	974	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	718	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	730	.....	.....	362	.....
Harlem Railroad	225	29	313	591	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	158	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	884	Canada	—
New-York	608	New-Jersey	36
Illinois	647	Missouri	—
Kentucky	284	Pennsylvania	—
Indiana	197	Texas	—
Virginia	—	Connecticut	—
Iowa	86	Michigan	68

Receipts of Hogs at ALLERTON'S Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, Hudson River, for the week ending Dec. 1, amount to 12,078 head.

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the past week:

By Erie Railroad	13,878
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	1,106
By Hudson River Railroad	1,687
Camden and Amboy Railroad	1,099
Total	17,770

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9½c.@9¾c.	9c. @9¼c.
Medium quality	8c. @8¼c.	7¾c.@8c.
Poor quality	6¾c.@7¾c.	6¾c.@7c.
Poorest quality	5c. @6c.	4¾c.@6c.
General selling prices	7c. @8¼c.	6¾c.@8c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@—	7c. @—

Advance from last week, ¼c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

This has been one of the most quiet markets we have attended for a long time past. The weather, cool and pleasant, was just the thing for a good market. The slight advance put owners of Cattle in good humor, while the buyers, what few there were of them present, were in no anxiety, they having a fair stock of killed meat already in their stalls. Those wanting good Cattle apparently cheerfully paid about ½c. ℔ lb. advance over the extremely low rates of last week. We scarcely saw a dozen regular buyers present in the yards at one time, so small is the demand for beef while poultry continues so very abundant, and at so very low prices.... The total City receipts of bullocks for the week ending to-day number 3,531, which is nearly 1,200 less than the average weekly receipts for two months past. This number is, however, some 400 above the weekly average for last year. The general run of the Cattle was a little improvement upon the quality last week, though there was a scarcity of first grade animals, and for these there was little difficulty in getting the above advance, which is not saying much, however, as last week the market was down to next door to no price at all. This fact should be kept in mind by those who would otherwise be stimulated by this advance to crowd in a large stock next week. The medium grades, or what there was of them sold, went also a little higher. Very few if any of the very best brought over 9¾c. ℔ lb. from the estimated dressed carcass; while large numbers sold at 7c.@8c. The poorer grades, such, for example, as farmers dare not venture to Winter over, found very few purchasers at any price, and it is not worth while to send such animals here, at least not until after New-Year's day, for until then poultry is likely to be in large supply. We heard of droves which cost only 2c. ℔ lb., live weight, in Illinois, which sold at a loss to-day.... The Albany trade was very brisk on Monday last, Eastern and New-York buyers running a sharp competition with each other, so that prices went up somewhat. Most of the sales ranged from 3½c.@4½c. gross, while a few droves brought 5c., and one small choice lot 5¾c. About 700 went East, 500 bought, and 200 in the hands of owners.... We here give a few notes of the transactions:

VAIL & Co. were selling on their own account, 64 Dutchess County and State cattle of good quality, at 8c.@9c.. on 7¾ cwt.

H. MYERS was working hard to make commission on 53 good Ohio and Kentucky cattle, bought in the yards yesterday. He was getting 8c.@9c.; weight 7½ cwt.

MILLER & WALLING for H. CAMPBELL, 87 quite common Illinois steers, weighing 11¾ cwt. gross at home. They were shipped from Coles County a week ago last Saturday, and the passage had told on their previously thin flesh. They ran out at about $32 50 ℔ head, or 5¾c.@5¾c. ℔ lb.

I. BUDLONG for BAKER & Co., 68 common, light Ohio steers at 7c.@8c.

WHITE & SON for S. DUNLAP, 94 medium fleshed Illinois cattle at 7c.@9c. Rated 7 cwt. Also for GREEN, of Jefferson County, N. Y., 40 Yearlings at $15 each, and a few fresh Cows at $40 ℔ head.

M. DALTON, on his own account, 30 medium Kentucky cattle for 7¾c., and one car-load of ordinary commission stock at 7c.

RICHARDSON, UTTERBACK & Co. wholesaled 53 Kentucky cattle of very fair quality, which they had previously bought at Albany, so as to make a commission. They were also retailing some left over from last week at $2@$3 ℔ head more than they were bringing last Wednesday.

W. W. HOAG sold 17 of his own Dutchess County Cattle, 5 of which were very fine steers, and brought $92 each, or fully 9¾c. The balance at 8¾c.@9c.

R. D. BARNES, on his own account, 64 just medium, 7-cwt. Illinois Cattle, at 8c.@9c.

J. A. MERRITT, for ALEXANDER & FITCH, 72 common Illinois Cattle of 6 cwt., at 7c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for B. HITCHCOCK, 47 mostly pretty good Cattle from Geauga County, Ohio, at $62@$63 ℔ head, or about 8¾c. ℔ lb.

S. ULERY, 63 of his own cattle, of Kentucky origin, at 8c.@9c. They were quite fair, rated at 7½ cwt.

CULVER & BALDEN, for themselves, 68 Ohio and Kentucky bullocks, at 8¾c. Quality good. Also, 15 fine Dutchess County cattle, for 8½c.@9½c. Among them was one very fine pair, fed by D. BRYAN, of Pine Plain, and were not equaled by anything else in the market. They would dress about 2,250 lbs., and were taken at $215.

C. G. TEED, for J. BRYANT, 81 common Ohio cattle, of 7 cwt., at 8c. A few of the best brought 9c.

HASING & GURNEY, for L. HART, 65 common to prime Ohio cattle, at 7c.@9¼c. And 26 Ohio and Indiana cattle for several owners, at 6¾c.@8c. They were mostly common and thin.

T. C. EASTMAN, for F. A. YOCUM, 108 average cattle from Madison County, Ohio, at 8¾c. on 7 cwt., net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

The Cow trade has not improved during the past week. Only good cows are in demand, and even these sell at moderate prices. A large portion of those now in market are such as milkmen do not fancy, else they would not come here.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 29 fresh Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good, with a very few at $50@$60. Demand light, and only low prices offered.

BROWNING reports receipts of 32 Milch Cows, selling slowly at $25@$30 for ordinary, $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 55 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 118 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; with a few extra animals at $55@$65. Receipts and sales have been large; still there are more than wanted.

VEAL CALVES.

Really good Calves are scarce. They sell readily at 6½c., and in some cases 7c., gross weight. For medium qualities 4¾c.@5c. is a sufficiently high quotation, while "kittens," which embrace the largest number, now that milk is in demand at the highest rates, cannot be sold by weight. They bring about $1 25 each.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 313 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@6½c. for good ones, with plenty of "bobs" at $1 25 ℔ head, and extremely dull at that. A very few prime Calves—which are scarce—are bringing 7c., gross or live weight.

BROWNING reports receipts of 47 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4c.@6½c. ℔ lb., and for a few of the best 7c. Demand light.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 88 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 97 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6¾c. Market slow for common Calves, of which there are quite enough.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts have been lighter, 6,000 less than last week, but quite sufficient with the cheap beef, cheaper poultry, and abundance of swine. Poor Sheep sell very slowly, at low prices—say $2@$2 50 ℔ head, or, 3c. gross, ℔ lb. Good Sheep sell pretty well. A few very fat ones brought $12@$15 each, or near 12c. net, ℔ lb. Such stock will always sell.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 953 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep are selling at 3¾c.@4c., ℔ lb., gross. Lambs are worth 4c.@4½c. Very fat, large Sheep bring 4½c. and the finest Lambs 5c. Market very slow this morning. We noticed one lot of Sheep which would dress 40 lbs., at $2 50 ℔ head, and another of 50 lbs. net, at $3. Pens are well filled, and almost no buyers. Only good Sheep wanted.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,398 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3¾c.@4c. for Sheep, and 4c.@4¾c., gross, for Lambs. A few of the best Sheep bring 4¾c. Receipts have not been large, but ample for the requirements of the market. Sales of common stock are very slow. Only good Sheep are now wanted, for which fair prices are still paid. A few choice ones are held to-day at $12@$15 each, weighing 200 to 225 lbs., gross, each.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,381 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$2 50 for common, and $5 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 642 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by McGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows, including several lots left over from last week:

SHEEP-BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

73 Shp. & Lambs..	$281 43	35 Shp. & Lambs..	69 00
64 Shp & Lambs..	148 56	144 Shp. & Lambs..	426 75
85 Shp. & Lambs..	271 25	105 Shp. & Lambs..	267 00
77 Shp. & Lambs..	187 62	133 Shp. & Lambs..	430 75
194 Shp. & Lambs..	519 57	83 Shp. & Lambs..	372 75

THOS C. LARKIN reports sales of

73 Shp. & Lambs..	$206 00	115 Sheep	$413 00
151 Shp. & Lambs..	287 57	31 Sheep	90 75
109 Shp. & Lambs..	229 00	112 Store	196 00
78 Shp. & Lambs..	219 38	40 Extra	330 00
93 Shp. & Lambs..	241 31	44 Sheep	165 00
98 Poor Lambs	$147 86.		

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 620 Sheep and Lambs at $3 35.

Sales of Sheep by A. VAN WERT for the week ending Dec. 1:

296 Sheep at	$984 20	250 Sheep at	$726 24
115 Sheep at	341 25	190 Sheep at	506 21
191 Shp & L'm's at	616 37	124 Sheep at	271 37
209 Sheep at	640 00	100 Sheep at	325 00
160 Sheep at	510 96	33 Sheep at	78 87
1,668		$4,998 47	

SWINE.

Receipts have been very large, even exceeding those of the previous week by some 2,000 head. Sales of heavy corn-fed Hogs have been quite brisk at 5¾c., but the heavy arrivals could not all be used up. Some 8,000 remain unsold. The fine weather favors transactions.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 12,078 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at $5 62@$5 81 for good corn-fed Hogs. Small, light Hogs are dull, while heavy, fat stock sells readily at the above figures.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 209 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed	5¾c.	Corn-fed	7c.@7¼c.

A. R. TURNER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove-yard, reports receipts of 17,720 Hogs—of which 3,828 were reported sent to Western Yards; 8,618 were sold and 5,324 left over.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports sales as follows:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy prime Corn Hogs	5¾c.@5¾c.	7 @7¼c.
Light prime Corn Hogs	5 @5¾c.	6¾c.@7
Light common Corn Hogs	4½c.@5	6 @6½c.
Distillery prime Hogs	5 @5¼c.	6¼c.@6¾c.

Market quick for good, prime, heavy Hogs. Light Hogs very slow, and not wanted at any price.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is retailed from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Poultry trade still continues heavy. Receipts have been very large during the week, and although immense quantities have been sold at low prices, yet it was impossible to get rid of them all before spoiling. A large amount of Poultry has been actually thrown away, for which waste we shall doubtless have to pay high prices before Spring. For the present it would be far better to keep the fowls alive in the country. Poultry dealers—of which there are a large number just now—dread to see a new consignment heaped upon their already crowded stands. We have seen sold, at retail, good Turkeys at 8c. ℔ lb.; Chickens, from the same stand, at 6c., and other Poultry in proportion. Probably New-York never saw such a continued glut of Poultry as during the two weeks past.

The Potatoe trade is moderately active,—grocers laying in a stock, and shippers sending to southern ports. Prices of common and sweet varieties scarcely vary from last week.

Turnips, Cabbages, and most of the root crops are plenty and sell rather slowly.

Apples are more abundant, as the season for receiving them is drawing to a close. They sell slowly, on account of the high prices asked by holders.

Butter is lively, with fair receipts and a good home demand. Prices continue high for prime dairies.

Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ℔ bush	45	@	55
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	$1 12	@	$1 25
Potatoes—Dykemans, Northern, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 37	@	2 00
Potatoes—Jersey Peach Blows, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Potatoes—Nort'n Peach Blows, ℔ bbl	1 62	@	1 87
Potatoes—Round Red, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Potatoes—Common, ℔ bbl	87	@	1 25
Potatoes—Sweet Virginia, bnlk, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Sweet Delaware, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Sweet Camdens, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Sweet Jerseys, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips—Flat, ℔ bbl	62	@	75
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl	75	@	87
Carrots—℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Parsneps—℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Beets—℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Salsafy—℔ 100 bunches	6 00	@	8 00
Onions—Red and Yellow, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	—
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Onions—℔ 100 strings	3 50	@	—
Garlic—℔ 100 bunches	—	@	4 00
Leeks—℔ 100	3 50	@	—
Cabbages—Common, ℔ 100	1 50	@	3 00
Cabbages—Extra, ℔ 100	4 00	@	4 50
Cauliflowers—℔ 100	6 00	@	8 00
Celery—℔ doz	1 00	@	1 25
Parsley—℔ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Squashes—Marrow, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	5 00	@	8 00
Cranberries—℔ bbl	12 00	@	15 00
Apples—Baldwins, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Apples—Prime Sweets, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Dried, ℔ lb	7	@	8
Quinces—Prime, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	4 50
Peaches—Dried, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Chestnuts—℔ bush	4 00	@	4 50
Hickory Nuts—℔ bush	2 25	@	2 50
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb	25	@	30
Butter—Orange Co., firkins, ℔ lb	22	@	26
Butter—State, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Butter—Ohio, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Lard—In barrels	10	@	11½
Lard—In kegs	11	@	12¾
Cheese—℔ lb	4	@	9
Eggs—Fresh State, ℔ doz	20	@	23
Eggs—Limed, ℔ doz	20	@	—
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Chickens—℔ lb	8	@	9
Guinea Fowls, each	25	@	31
Turkeys—℔ lb	10	@	11
Turkeys—Western, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Turkeys—Wild, each	2 00	@	3 00
Geese—℔ lb	8	@	9
Ducks—℔ lb	8	@	12
Ducks—Black, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Ducks—Widgeon, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Ducks—Wood, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Pigeons—Squab, ℔ doz	1 50	@	—
Woodcock—℔ doz	3 00	@	—
Partridge—℔ pair	56	@	63
Quails—℔ doz	2 00	@	—
Prairie Hens—℔ pair	75	@	88
Snipe—Brant, ℔ doz	62	@	75
Plover—Golden, ℔ doz	1 75	@	2 00
Roasting Pigs, each	1 00	@	1 75
Rabbits—℔ pair	25	@	37
Squirrels—Grey, each	4	@	5
Venison—Carcass, ℔ lb	7	@	—
Venison—Saddle, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Bear Meat—℔ lb	12	@	—

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	38	47	—	85
Flour, bbls	7,800	3,205	7,850	18,855
Wheat, bushels	10,850	296	1,715	12,861
Corn, bushels	5,724	—	1,210	6,934
Barley, bushels	10,065	—	—	10 065
Oats, bushels	—	1,246	—	1,246
Malt, bushels	—	—	400	400
Provisions, pkgs	4,224	529	1,434	6,187
Whisky, bbls	275	211	—	486

ASHES—Are quiet at old rates. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 67½, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,464 bbls., including 1,085 bbls. Pots, and 379 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow, 33c.@34c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in active request, chiefly at from 21c.@23c. ℔ lb. Other kinds have been in moderate demand at full prices.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate; prices are sustained; sales to-day 500 bags Rio at 10¾c.; 100 bags St. Domingo at 9c.; and 150 bags slightly stained do., at 8¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

Philaelphia Coffee-trade Statistics.

	1857. Rio.	1857. Other kinds.	1858. Rio	1858. Other kinds.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, bags	125,553	25,745	89,755	59.437
Sales during Nov. bgs	—	—	4,400	6,450
Stock, Dec. 1	39,865	2,500	1,000	10,791

Stock of Coffee in Boston, Dec. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Java, bags	—	2,006
Java, packets	11,000	23,801
St. Domingo, bags	1,800	2,804
Other kinds, pkgs	2,863	1,900

COTTON—Has been in active request at buoyant prices; sales to-day 3 000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling, ℔ lb	12

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—VANITY CURED—BLUE AND CHERRY—TAKE CARE OF LITTLE CHARLEY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—EXTREMES—ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & Co.'s TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE RAG PICKER OF NEW-YORK—THE TREE OF DEATH—BONNIE FISH WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—THE BEAR-HUNTERS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mail by the *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday next at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* arrived at her dock at East Boston at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning. The newspaper bag of the Associated Press was forwarded by the 8 A. M. train *via* New-Haven, and reached this City about 5 o'clock, P. M., but the mails were not forwarded until afternoon, and consequently did not reach this City until about 1 o'clock this morning. We give some additions to the summary of news telegraphed from Halifax.

Advices from Tampico to the 21st, announce that the Spanish fleet had demanded the restitution of the forced loan to Spanish subjects, but had afterwards determined to await the directions of CONCHA and JUAREZ. Mr. FORSYTH has advised the President to take strong measures against Mexico, and has expressed an intention of becoming a resident of that country whenever it shall have a stable Government. It will probably be some time before he finds it convenient to carry his design into execution.

We have advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 8th of November. News had been received there of a battle between the party of surveyors under Lieut. BEALE and the Camanche Indians, but no particulars are given. There is nothing new from the Navajo country. There were rumors of a desperate battle at Fort Defiance, but they were supposed to be merely exaggerations of the skirmish previously reported. Fears were entertained that the various mail parties through the Indian country would be cut off.

The reports of differences in the Cabinet, and the probability of Mr. COBB's retiring, are denied. The Cabinet remains intact. The Secretaries are preparing their annual reports, and the Postmaster-General has already read his to his subordinates. The cause of the disagreement in the Cabinet arose from a desire on the part of the President to interpolate his own sentiments in relation to a revision of the Tariff into Secretary COBB's report, which is made directly to Congress, and not, as the reports of the other Secretaries are, to the Executive. The matter appears to have been compromised by an agreement to do nothing. We are furnished by our Washington correspondent with an inkling of news in relation to General WALKER, who is said to have expressed a willingness to postpone his departure from Mobile until Sir GORE OUSELEY had concluded his negotiations, if it were not for the circumstance that he had already sent forward two hundred men to Nicaragua. These men are supposed to have been sent out in the steamer *Washington* some three weeks ago.

An important concession has been made by the Brazilian Government in favor of this country, as appears by our dispatches from Washington, by which the duty on American flour has been reduced 30 per cent.

Another of the steamers of the Paraguay Expedition, the *Westernport*, went to sea yesterday, and another will follow to-day, in which General PAEZ will embark, though he is still feeble from the effects of his late illness.

New troubles appear to have broken out in Kansas, occasioned by depredations committed by the Montgomery band.

Political demonstrations were numerous and imposing in the City, yesterday. Senator CRITTENDEN received the congratulations of Committees of the Old Whigs and the Ashlanders, and made in reply an eloquent address, declining their request that he would permit himself to be placed at the head of a national party movement, declaring that he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and that he intended hereafter to act, not in obedience to any party requirements, but in accordance with his own convictions of the public good. He paid high compliments to the spirit of the old Whig Party, lamented the political degeneracy of the day, and trusted the country might yet witness a return of the tone and temper of the olden time.—Mr. SICKLES also had an ovation last evening, given him by his political friends, which proved to be a very brilliant and successful affair. Reports from Washington look as if he had begun the work of punishing his enemies of the Democratic household, as one of them, Mr. THOMPSON, of the *News*, has been removed from office. Others, it is understood, are under consideration. Meantime Mr. TUCKER, our Secretary of State, makes his appearance with an elaborate reply to sundry personal aspersions made by Mr. S. during the recent canvas.

A very important report, prepared by the Committee of the Board of Education for presentation last night, will be found in our columns this morning. It relates to the powers and policy of the Board in regard to the use of the Bible in the Public Schools. The Committee are unanimous in recommending its use—believing it to be of the highest importance to the welfare of the schools and the proper moral training of the children of the City. But they are also unanimous in the opinion that they have no legal power to enforce the reading of it by imposing penalties of any kind upon the local Ward authorities in whose hands, according to their view of the case, the control of the matter rests. They review the history of the question from the beginning, and present facts of general interest and importance in connection with it.

There was a numerous meeting of the Bar yesterday, to offer testimonials of respect to the memory of the late BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. Speeches were made by Judge KENT, MARSHAL S. BIDWELL, DANIEL LORD, Judge EDMONDS and others. Judge NELSON acted as Chairman of the meeting, and a series of resolutions, complimentary to the deceased, were submitted by S. J. TILDEN.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, Captain CRABTREE reported that the erection of the new hospitals at Quarantine was proceeding favorably, and that they would soon be ready for occupation.

The new Athenæum Club organized last evening by the selection of officers. CHARLES KING President of Columbia College, was elected President, and the Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, Vice-President.

The attempt of Alligator BRANCH to address the merchants in Wall-street from the steps of the Exchange, yesterday afternoon, was partially frustrated by another orator seizing upon the opportunity to do a little public speaking upon his own account.

The Police force have found a friend in the Shoe and Leather Bank. That institution has volunteered to loan the necessary amount to the Commissioners for the payment of the force, until after the meeting of the Legislature.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 3,000 bales, at very full prices. Flour was in moderate demand at uniform rates. Wheat and Corn were also inquired for to a fair extent. Provisions and Sugars were in good request. Spirits Turpentine advanced a shade. Coffee, Rice and Teas were less active. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Cattle markets were generally quiet, yesterday. The buyers were few in number. The great supply of poultry still coming in, and selling at a low price, materially diminishes the demand for Beef. The receipts of bullocks at all of the City markets during the week ending yesterday, were 3,531, which is nearly 1,200 less than the average for two months past, though still 400 above last year's weekly average. The better class of animals sold, yesterday, at above ½ cent ℔ lb. advance on the estimated dressed weight. There were a number of droves of medium and common cattle left unsold last evening.

Words of Wisdom.

"Venerable," says the poet, "is the voice of the past." Words that fall upon hearts heated with present excitements and disturbed by momentary passions, from the still, sad treasury of half-forgotten ages, have a wisdom of their own that is full of healing. It is the misfortune of this country that noisy and foolish orators not unfrequently make it their boast that we are, as it were, the children of our own works,—that we can so seldom refer from the angry debate of to-day back to the experience, the suffering, the admonitions of departed days. Party feelings and the politics of the hour press upon us like a prairie fire, driving all before them, and, like a prairie fire, too, desolating while they drive. Our platforms were built last night, or last week at the furthest. Our orators have no horizon wider than the last Congress or the last electoral cry. They give us no breathing-time—no chance for recollection, reflection, revision. "To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow," is their motto, borrowed though it be from the despair of the usurping murderer, Macbeth, in his hour of awaited doom. Not what we have done, but what we are next to do, is the thing always set before us. Our current history is a virtual stampede. Let us, then, be thankful for the chance which, ever and anon, throws some obstacle in our way, or wakens some voice sounding from the rear-ward ranks of this mighty rush.

There was a Whig meeting held in this city yesterday. Does it surprise our readers less to hear this than it would to be told that SESOSTRIS yesterday held her court in the City Hall, or that there was a Convention of Federalists in the Academy of Music? We fancy not. Who has so much as thought of a Whig meeting in these latter years? Who remembers clearly what manner of thing a Log Cabin is, or over what candidate General PIERCE achieved his sole and bloodless victory? At the sound of that word "Whig," a train of memories awakens, stretching back to, and—for ought they have to do with present life—mingling with, the earliest history of the nation. Yet there was a Whig meeting held here in New-York, in Broadway, in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

"Old faces glimmered in the doors,
Old footsteps trod the upper floors."

Nor was the meeting unworthy of the past it recalls. Much as we have forgotten, we have not altogether forgotten, let us trust, how nobly earnest in his love of country, how high in hope, how strong in faith for the land he served and honored, was the old Whig leader, HENRY CLAY. And yesterday, the spirit of that gallant statesman spoke sadly, but strongly, from the lips of one of the few remaining men who really adorn the halls of the National Legislature. Mr. CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, arrested on his passage southward by the admiration of some of his old party colleagues, discoursed to them of things past, present and to come, in a vein of patriotic sense to which we gladly call the attention, for which we should more gladly secure the sympathy, of all our readers. Visions of party strife and party triumphs seem to have vanished from the statesman's mind, with many another delusion, and many a shining hope, perhaps, in the flight of years. He looks back upon the partisan warfare of past time, and around upon the partisan warfare of to-day, with something of solemnity in his superior gaze, and speaks of the mad drift of selfishness, sectionalism and reckless ambition that involves us now, with a not unprophetic sternness. What does it matter, indeed, which party wins this election or that, if all the while the nation dwindles, and the vigor of our national feeling dies away. Where are to-day the strifes of party in which ten, twelve or twenty years ago the strong men of the nation rejoiced to contend? Who remembers them—who has profited by them? And where, in a very few years, will be the objects for which this people are now content, standing idly by, to see the public service set aside—the peace of the nation jeoparded—the very institutions of the land shaken to their base? We may not accept, perhaps, Mr. CRITTENDEN's interpretation of the questions which have been brought into issue before the country in recent years. We may not agree with him, perhaps, in our interpretations of national policy. But who can refuse his earnest assent to the condemnation which this true and honest public servant, tried for many years in the service of the State, and not found wanting, passes upon the spirit into which our public men and public parties have gradually declined? "Our calamity is," says Mr. CRITTENDEN, "that we have *too few* who are willing to serve, *too many* who are anxious to *rule*." Most true is this, and how shall the evil be remedied? By the public only—by every man who reads these lines. If the service of the people were made the condition of choice by the people, the first step would be taken in that backward path by which alone we can now begin to climb to the heights on which our nation ought to stand. Is it Utopian to dream of a day in which this first step may be taken?

Our School Commissioners.

Electors will scarcely have a more important duty to perform at the coming Charter Election than that of selecting the men to fill the twenty-two vacancies in the Board of Education. In the Board which consists of two Commissioners from each Ward is vested the entire control of the public School interests of the City. It overlooks, manages and governs the Free Academy with its 28 professors and tutors, and its 683 pupils; the two Normal Schools in which all teachers below the grade of principal are trained for their duties, the 90 Public Schools with their average of 50,000 scholars, and the Evening Schools into which, during the Fall and Winter months, large numbers of young people, employed in the active business of life, are gathered. The Board disposes of an annual million of money at the expense and for the benefit of our tax-payers. It may discontinue schools where they now exist; plant new ones wherever its own wisdom shall decree; pull down old buildings and erect new ones. It appoints the Superintendent of Schools for the City and his assistant officers; it prescribes the course of study to be pursued, the text-books to be employed, the salaries to be paid in all departments of our educational system. It has, in a word, as will thus be evident, free warren of free-stone and brick, of publishers' accounts and teachers' schemes. Of its capabilities in the way of patronage, the purchase but a twelve-month since of *nine thousand dollars' worth of piano-fortes* may be taken as a happy instance. It should not be forgotten, of course, that each Commissioner is strictly prohibited from taking any interest in any cash act under which payment is to be made out of the School funds, and that no compensation is allowed for the services rendered the State by these officers.

It is in view partly of the high and solemn character of the duties imposed upon these Commissioners, and partly, also, in view of the distinguished success which has heretofore attended the efforts of our citizens to secure the right man for the right place in every instance of election to this office, that we have taken the pains to procure and publish, as we do to-day, the names of all the candidates now soliciting the suffrages of New-York, with such particulars of their character and standing as we have been able to gather. During the past year, several female teachers employed in our Public Schools have resigned their appointments to disappear under the shame which had been brought upon them by School Officers, who had abused their position to the ruin of these dependents upon their favor and support. In several other instances School Commissioners have so often played the Helot before our young Spartans, that their arrival in the school-room with the drunken antics consequent thereon has come to be regarded by the children as a feature of school-life equally natural and delightful. Degrees have been conferred upon candidates under the sanction of men innocent of the simplest arts of spelling, writing and reading. And in very many cases men have been selected for these functions so notoriously and miserably poor as to make their tenure of a position of such pecuniary trust a very improper trial to be laid upon the frail human nature in which primary meetings put their trust. If any decent man in this City thinks profligacy, intemperance and malversation in office proper qualifications for the control of the children and the future of New-York, let him by all means vote his party ticket for School Commissioners, whatever it may be, without examination. If not, let him take the pains to sift every man's antecedents who offers to assume a responsibility so tremendous, or accept the consequences of his shameful and senseless dereliction of duty.

The Labor Market.

It appears that, perhaps as part of the Winter operations for the relief of the poor, the Governors of the Alms-house talk of hiring out one hundred and fifty or two hundred of the male prisoners on Blackwell's Island, to a firm in this City, at the rate of from twenty to fifty cents a day. Side by side with this intelligence, comes the news that a large number of laborers have been discharged from the works on the Central Park, and on the new reservoir, and that on the latter the men are employed at eighty cents a day. There is in short, every possible indication, that the approaching Winter will be one of severe suffering to the poor. Business is still languid, and employment scarce, and large numbers of working men will, for want of such labor as can only be conveniently carried on in Summer, find themselves during the long nights and cold days before us without any better support for themselves or their families than their savings, if they have made any. Under these circumstances, the obvious and imperative duty of everybody who has any influence in the matter is to keep the labor market as open as possible, to remove all fetters and impediments from competition, and to facilitate in every possible way the access of those who need employment to those who have employment to give.

The project which the Governors have under their consideration proposes to do the very reverse of all this. It proposes to bring into the market some hundreds of convicts to compete at nominal wages with the honest poor; to increase the difficulty which working-men are about to experience in earning an honest livelihood, and, consequently, to force them to fall back upon crime as the last and only resource of helpless misery. Too many of them are likely to be forced into this course without any such stimulus as convict competition.

One of the uses, and, in fact, the great use of a penitentiary is, to deter people outside its walls from the commission of crime. In so far as its whole organization and arrangements do not contribute to this object, it is not only not an advantage, but a positive nuisance, and we have no hesitation in saying that, in converting it into a cheap-labor dépôt, it is entirely diverted from its legitimate purpose. The saving to the public of twenty or fifty cents a day per head to be effected by this contrivance is no answer to our argument. The public must have prisons, and it must keep them at its own cost. It has no right to take the bread from the mouth of the poor in order to shift a portion of the burden from its shoulders. The decent people outside the prison ought to form the first object either of State or Municipal solicitude. It is for their security and comfort that prisons are established, and not for their hindrance or annoyance. Let the firm, therefore, which desires "hands" from Blackwell's Island, at from 20 to 50 cents a day, go into the market for its workmen, and pay the market price. The difference between that price and the sum it costs the State to keep convicts in prison is, or would be, in reality, a premium paid by the tax-payers to keep the poor out of work; of course, a portion of it would come out of the pockets of the very poor themselves.

The fact is, that all interferences, of whatever sort, by the State or the City authorities, with the ordinary and natural demand and supply of labor is decidedly dangerous, and should never be resorted to except under very peculiar circumstances, and under the pressure of great and dire necessity. The proposition, emanating, we believe, from Mr. PETER COOPER, and no doubt dictated by a spirit of the purest philanthropy on his part, that the City should employ thousands of poor all the Winter in quarrying stones for new piers, is quite as objectionable as the convict scheme. It would place an enormous patronage in the hands of the Common Council, to be used, as we all know the Common Council now uses the patronage it possesses already, for the plunder of the public and the debasement and demoralization of the poor. It would supply the horde of speculators who now surround the City Hall with fresh facilities for robbery. It would turn New-York into a vast alms-house, for the reception of paupers and vagabonds from all parts of the Union. It would teach the poor of the City to rely, as a defence against privations in hard times, not upon habits of thrift and frugality in times of prosperity, but on eleemosynary relief from the Corporation, disguised as sham labor; and it would create a shameful difference in favor of one class of the community—that of laborers—against the artisans of various trades, who suffer even still more in days of distress than unskilled workmen.

This project, however, is far preferable to that which the Almshouse Governors talk of adopting:—and if its administration could be confided to honest hands, it would be shorn of many of the objections to which it is now obnoxious. But the other scheme has absolutely nothing to recommend it. It is calculated to aggravate immensely the sufferings of the unemployed,—to increase their number, to lower their wages, to degrade them in public estimation and to increase the poverty and want which at the best the coming Winter is likely to bring in its train. The City has no right to make profit by thrusting its convicts into the Labor market. There are other modes of economy which do not involve such gross injustice.

How the Money Goes.

The Board of Ten Governors voted some time since a donation of $1,500 to Dr. MORTON for the invention of Anæsthesia. The President of the Board, Mr. SMITH, refuses to sign the check, on the ground that the Board has no right thus to give away money of which they are only the Trustees, and which they are bound by law to devote to a special object. Application has been made to the Courts for a *mandamus* to compel him to sign the check.

Whether Mr. SMITH is legally right or not, he will have the moral support of the whole community in refusing to make himself a party to so gross a betrayal of a public trust. The Board of Governors have no more right to use the funds in their hands for such a purpose as this, than they have to scatter it broadcast in the streets. It is by no means certain that Dr. MORTON is entitled to the credit of the discovery which the Board pretends to reward. But, however this may be, it is a matter with which they have nothing whatever to do. They might as well vote some thousands of dollars to JENNER's descendants for the invention of vaccination, and more to HARVEY's heirs for the discovery of the circulation of the blood. If they once start upon the business of rewarding genius, it is very hard to say where they will be able to stop.

The proceeding belongs to that reckless system of lavishing the public money which is rapidly infecting all our public bodies, and which is saddling upon our community an intolerable load of taxation. We trust the Courts will check it promptly and effectually. The Governors will need all the money they can honestly lay their hands on for the relief of the Poor of the City during the coming Winter. They should not be permitted to waste it in gratuities to individuals, whatever may be their deserts.

The Papal Abduction.

In reply to a memorial recently presented to the President by a Jewish meeting in Philadelphia, soliciting action by our Government in the Mortara affair, General CASS has written a letter, in which he says that, it being the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of foreign countries, the Government deems it proper to adhere to the established principle which has heretofore regulated its conduct in its intercourse with other nations. This answer of the Secretary of State, which refuses the prayer of the Philadelphia memorial, is based on grounds which General CASS totally ignored a few years ago, when, as the spokesman, in the Senate, of the religious sentiment of the country, he required the Government so far to interfere in the affairs of foreign nations as to demand the rights of sepulture for Protestants in Catholic countries.

But the Secretary of State is not as correct as a Secretary of State should be, when he insinuates that there is no precedent for such action as the Administration has just been solicited to take in the Mortara business. It will be remembered that a precisely similar memorial from a meeting of Israelites in this City, in the year 1840, on the subject of the persecution of the Jews in Damascus, was replied to by Mr. FORSYTH—then occupying the place which General CASS now holds—with the satisfactory announcement that the President had even anticipated the wishes of the memorialists. The persons who were then suffering under tyrannical oppression were not citizens of the United States. They were simply what MOMOLA MORTARA is—subjects of a foreign country; yet Mr. VAN BUREN deemed their sufferings a sufficient plea for the aid which the moral support of the United States could afford, and he caused Mr. GLIDDON—then the American Consul at Alexandria—to be written to as follows:

"In common with all civilized nations, the United States have learned with horror the atrocious crimes imputed to the Jews of Damascus, and the cruelties of which they have been the victims. The President fully participates in the public feeling, and he cannot refrain from expressing equal surprise and pain that, in this advanced age, such unnatural practices should be ascribed to any portion of the religious world, and such barbarous measures be resorted to in order to compel the confession of imputed guilt. The offences with which these unfortunate people are charged resemble too much those which, in less enlightened times, were made the pretexts of fanatical persecution or mercenary extortion, to permit a doubt that they are equally unfounded.

The President has witnessed, with the most lively satisfaction, the efforts of several of the Christian Governments of Europe to suppress or mitigate these horrors, and he has learned, with no common gratification, their partial success. He is, moreover, *anxious that the active sympathy and generous interference of the Government of the United States should not be withheld from so benevolent an object*, and he has accordingly directed me to instruct you to employ, should the occasion arise, all those good offices and efforts which are compatible with discretion and your official character, to the end that justice and humanity may be extended to those persecuted people, whose cry of distress has reached our shores."

The subject of complaint in 1840 was, that the Jews were being persecuted, on the totally groundless charge that they had murdered a certain PADRE TOMASO, in order to use his blood in the composition of Passover Cakes. The question to-day is, that the Inquisition at Rome, flattering itself perhaps that the era in which the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception has been so enthusiastically received by the Catholic world is a favorable period for the resumption of its active functions, has aimed at religious toleration a deadly blow, which civilization everywhere regards as the probable precursor of further enormities. It has forcibly abducted, on the most flimsy of pretexts, a Jewish child, whom it refuses to restore to the care and protection of its parents and natural guardians. Several of the most enlightened governments of Europe, Protestant and Catholic, have deemed that act and its probable consequences of sufficient importance to justify the most earnest remonstrances. General CASS does not say that he fails to share the general apprehension on behalf of religious toleration; but he refuses to employ the good offices of the Government towards suppressing the grievous wrong of which all civilization is complaining, simply on the ground that he has no precedent for their exercise. For his information, therefore, we take leave to refer him to the instructions sent from the State Department, under date Aug. 14, 1840, to our Consul at Alexandria.

The Philadelphia meeting, as General CASS very well knows, has not sought to entail upon the Government the charter of any more freight steamers for a warlike demonstration at Civita Vecchia. The Administration has not been asked to go to war with Rome, or to do anything that can jeopardize Roman Catholic votes for the Democratic Party. All that is solicited of the President is that he should express the feeling of the United States against this shameless act of the Inquisition, and that he should direct the United States '*Chargé d'Affaires* at Rome to employ "all those good offices and efforts which are compatible with discretion and his official character to the end that justice and humanity may be extended" to the Mortara family, and "the settled policy of the United States" in favor of religious toleration made known in Rome as applicable to the present vexed question. This, it seems to us, is not much for the Government to do, nor is it more than the public feeling seems to call for. The Press, generally, has spoken out freely on this subject, and its language has everywhere been condemnatory of the unnatural cruelty and evident malice of the Inquisition. The Administration should be aware how thoroughly distasteful to the American people it would be to see the United States excluded, when so many Governments of Europe are combining their remonstrances against this new attempt of the Inquisition on religious liberty and natural right. Not only the Jews, but every other denomination among us, are indignant at the act, and will be still more so if our Government, by refusing to take its proper part in the matter, should leave the cause of religious toleration everywhere to the care of England, France and Sardinia.

Cleaning the Streets.

Ever since the younger son of ALCMENA earned a twelfth part of his immortality by cleansing a dirty stable, it has been universally conceded that to clean a dirty city was an immense undertaking; and yet to keep a city clean, after once being made so, was simply a matter of so many men by the day, of whip-brooms and dumping-carts. New-York at rare intervals, and several times even within the memory of the present generation, has been made clean. Very many generations have passed away since it was kept so. Money has been lavished, but it has been as powerless as the Croton water to effect its object. Brooms, carts, hoes, Irishmen, water and money have all been wasted for the simple lack of an honest man to direct them. A few figures will shed a very clear light upon this waste. The City had its streets cleaned in 1849 for $166,500. In 1850, JACOB L. DODGE kept them decent for $160,000.

Before this time, men like DIOGENES and the Democratic candidate for Alderman of the Thirteenth District, had made great reputations by personal uncleanliness. But in 1853 ARCULARIUS achieved immortality by engaging to retain all the City's filth within its streets and vacant lots, for $289,000. He worked hard, and so filled the metropolis with stenches, that the Common Council, in gratitude, added $109,000 to his figure, making the cost in 1853, under the immortal ARCULARIUS, $398,000. EDLING, working more economically, made the streets impassable for several months, in 1854, for $240,000. In 1855 he did the same job for $278,262. In 1856, citizens claimed that their luxury was costing too much. EDLING gave them all the dirt they wanted for $258,975. In 1857 their supply cost some $295,000.

These figures may not be exactly correct, and it would be difficult to make them so accurate that one would be willing to swear to them, for the published financial tables give them under three heads; one of "appropriations," one of "expenditures," (which uniformly outrun the appropriations,) and in the following year only an aggregate of arrearages, in which the street-cleaning item has been as much as one-third of the whole of the preceding year's appropriation. Last Winter the State Legislature came to the City's relief. Finding the latter, by any ordinary process of voting, unable to shake off the Arculario-Edling incubus, it abolished the office of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and so got rid of the bureau whose special function it was to keep the streets dirty. It gave a new charter to the City whose 27th section placed street-cleaning in one of the bureaus of the City Inspector's Department, and put the appointment of all subordinates into the hands at the head of the Department. The 38th section declares that all jobs involving the expenditure of more than $250 shall be done by contract; the contracts to be given to the lowest bidder who gives security that the Comptroller approves, and on sealed proposals made in compliance with public, well-advertised notices. The issue will probably teach legislators that it is nonsense to burn one old barn to get rid of its rats, if the old barn just adjoining is left unscathed. Unfortunately, the City Inspector, at the enactment of the new charter, was Mr. MORTON, who, touched with pity for the homeless rats of the burnt-out bureau, set Mr. DOWNING over this new sanitary bureau, and invited pretty nearly the whole tribe of clerks and inspectors into the new quarters; and in consequence, whatever of money-wasting and dirt-conserving there was under the old arrangement, we have in the same wretched old style under the new. Early this year parties proposed to clean the City and keep it clean—to make the streets viable and not merely dumping places for coal-ashes and garbage—for $300,000. Mr. MORTON was shocked at the extravagance of the price, and authorized his spokesmen in the Common Council to say, substantially, that for $280,000 he would keep the town as sweet as a new-mown meadow. The sum named was appropriated, but, so far as we can learn, not a contract has yet been made. Instead, when a street becomes intolerable, the Superintendent, through the agency of his Ward Inspector, hires a man to cart of the heap and let day-light down upon the tops of the cobble-stones. As no one job of that sort costs over $250, he has thus far been able to evade all contracts. The poor men who have actually done the little work for which the tax-payers will have to pay some $300,000, seldom get their claims cashed punctually. On presenting them verified to the department, they are given due-bills, and told they must wait till the pay-rolls are made out—a week or a month ahead—and then they must wait for the Comptroller's semi-weekly pay-day. In consequence the due-bills are generally assigned to the corner grocery men, and there is nothing but his oath to prevent a dishonest Ward Inspector from pouring in upon the Comptroller a flood of forged due-bills and getting them all cashed. Under the contract system there would be the forfeited bonds of the contractor to come upon in case of detection, but here everything is loose and the checks all off.

But the amiable public would readily pass by these open doors to fraud on the Treasury if the work were done. Whether it is or is not, we have only to refer to the condition of any street in the City—Broadway only excepted. And half the credit of that exception belongs to the Broadway Association. Mr. MORTON pays the agent of the street-sweeping machines $120 a week for sweeping that thoroughfare twice a week. Citizens doing business on the street and the omnibus proprietors make up the balance of $300, for which sum Mr. SMITH is bound to keep it clean and free from dirt and snow the year through.

We judge, from a remark of Mr. DOWNING before the Sanitary Committee, that, in his opinion, the streets are in a very tolerable condition, even now. Citizens will not agree with him, but we do not forget that the standard of cleanliness may very essentially differ in different men's minds. The small boy, whose original color is only a thing of tradition in his family, looks up astounded, if, when he comes floundering out of a puddle, you charge him with being dirty. Dripping from bath, he expected you to compliment his cleanly appearance. Mr. DOWNING may labor under a similar delusion. He seems to think that his credit should be proportioned to the amount of dirt he can collect out of any one place. He boasted that he took 500 loads of dirt from a single block on South-street. Yet that same section had been under his entire control for sixteen months. Had he waited another month he might possibly have taken 600 loads and merited still higher applause. With honest men, who have no such theories to maintain, there is no earthly reason why all the streets in the City could not be kept as clean as Broadway generally is, for the money that was appropriated. It might not be extravagant to give to proper parties $300,000 a year for five years, if they give satisfactory bonds for doing the work as it should be. But after five years not one cent should be paid. The street dirt would be worth to the farmers far more than the sum named, and, rightly managed, the City will receive a handsome revenue in less than ten years from the bidders for it, who will take it away for nothing. The 40th section of the new Charter makes a willful evasion of its provisions a misdemeanor, forfeits the office of the sinning incumbent, and excludes him forever after from holding office under the Charter. We despair of our Courts ever finding guilty those who evade the contract clause, or imposing the penalties of the law; but the people should not hesitate to exclude them from any further office-holding. So much is due to decency, the Treasury and the Public Health.

WRANGLINGS IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS.—The dissensions of our City Democracy are notorious. There seems to be very little harmony among the illustrious leaders of the Administration forces, and their remarks about each other are the reverse of complimentary. Mr. SICKLES, in his campaign speeches, used the name of our Secretary of State with great freedom, and dealt in personal attacks upon him scarcely within the limits of good taste, and certainly transgressing the bounds of political decorum. As in duty bound, we accord to Mr. TUCKER the privilege of reply. His card, which will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES, embodies sundry documents intended to refute the statements made by Mr. SICKLES in regard to his personal and political conduct.

But this domestic dissension seems to be extending. We also publish a speech made on Monday evening by the Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, Administration member of the present Congress, from Brooklyn; and he there makes some revelations, which are anything but edifying, concerning sundry members of his own party. The Editors of the *Sunday Atlas*, which receives Government subsidies to the amount of about $6,000 per annum, are represented as anything but the pure and honest patriots which they pretend to be. The Brooklyn *Eagle* finds its wings clipped in the same style, and the *Daily News* receives quite as little consideration at Mr. TAYLOR'S hands.

A large portion of this speech, we must add, however, is devoted to larger and more important topics, and will abundantly repay the perusal of those who desire a comprehensive view of the extension of English commerce.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S "NOZZE di Figaro" was given here last night for the third and last time. The performance was an excellent one in every respect. Mlle. POINSOT, who was announced to appear on Friday in MEYERBEER'S "Huguenots," strongly supported by the best members of the company, will not make her *début* until Saturday, owing to the continued indisposition of Signor TAMARO. The "Traviata" is announced for Friday.

CONCERT.—We direct attention to Mr. GOLDBECK'S concert announced for to-night. Mr. GOLDBECK is one of the most finished pianists and exquisite composers in the country. The concert is a very attractive one.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—The second performance of "St. Paul" takes place to-night at the Cooper Institute.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—A very interesting panorama has been added to the numerous attractions of this establishment. In a series of tableaux we have a complete illustration of Southern life, accompanied with all the animation of negro occupation and vivacity. The tableaux are excellently devised and placed upon the stage. We commend this addition to the very rich programme offered by Mr. WOOD.

Accident to the Sabine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the papers that the *Sabine* not only damaged her steering gear but her rudder in the late gale. I should like, very much, to know all the circumstances of the accident. As they come to us through the papers, it would appear that the *Sabine* was lying-to in a heavy gale of wind, under close-reefed maintopsail, close-reefed foresail, fore storm-staysail and main trysail. That the gale increased so much that it became necessary to take in the foresail and maintopsail, in doing which both of them split to pieces. We do not hear whether the fore storm-staysail was hauled down or not. We hear that the sheet of the main trysail parted and that the spanker was then set, which, right away blew to pieces, leaving some of the pieces sticking in the lee mizen rigging. The spanker is not a storm sail, and, therefore, was not likely to stand. We are told that the ship forced in her bow ports, but it is not said whether she did it before or after she took in the foresail and main top-sail. The presumption is she did it before, because, blowing as hard as it did, the ship must have had violent head-way through the water, and, consequently, her bow ports, head, &c., must have been in danger. The point we are coming to is as to how the ship was lying when she damaged her rudder and steering gear. If she were lying with her helm alee and no sail set but, say, the fragments of the spanker, she was in danger of the very accident which befel her. There have been numerous instances of ships damaging their rudder and steering gear while lying to under after sail. Sometimes they spring their tillers, and if they do not spring their tillers, they split their rudder-heads. A long iron tiller is an immense lever upon the rudder-head, and something must, or does, generally give way if the tiller be kept hard alee without any head-way on the ship. The ship while lying in this manner, swings about now up nearly in the wind's eye, now off nearly before the wind. She falls off with a rapid sternway, which is assisted by the position of the rudder, and she springs to with headway. It is at such moments that rudders or tillers are injured, decks are swept by seas boarding the vessel. Indeed, almost all the injuries sustained by ships is while lying-to. We scarcely ever hear of a ship being injured while scudding unless from bad steerage she broaches to. The first great principle in seamanship is to keep steerage-way on the ship. If it blow so hard that you cannot show sail enough by the wind to keep steerage-way on the ship, it is best, for the moment, if you have sea room, to scud. I presume if the *Sabine* had "up helm" the moment she lost her sails she would have sustained no damage to her steering gear. Or if, instead of lying-to in such a gale, which is scientifically called a cyclone, under the foresail and maintopsail, she had had her two trysails reefed close down, her storm-mizzen set, (I presume she had a storm-mizzen,) and her fore storm-staysail set:—if she had been under these four low sails she would have had steerage way on her, her bow ports would, probably, not have been "forced in," and she would not have damaged her steering gear. I should like very much indeed if this case could be inquired into. There are seamen who will face the music under a close-reefed maintopsail, *coute qui coute*; but I doubt very much whether it is good practice. If the sail stand the ship is strained under such a lever. If the sail give way you are apt to be left at the mercy of the elements, as seems to have been the case with the *Sabine*. One can hardly expect that the *Sabine* should be recalled for the purpose of inquiring into this business, but, you may depend upon it, not a few have wondered at it, particularly that part where it was deemed worth while to speak of the bow ports.

SPECULATOR.

DEPARTURE OF THE WESTERNPORT FOR PARAGUAY.—The United States steamer Westernport, for Paraguay, steamed from the Navy-yard this morning at 5 o'clock, and discharged her pilot off the Highlands at 6 o'clock. She was going off then, under steam and canvas, about nine knots, with the wind fresh northwest. The following is a list of her officers: Commander—THOMAS T. HUNTER. Lieutenants—Thomas S. Phelps, Jonathan Young, A. E. Watkins, Chas. H. Cushman. Passed Assistant Surgeon—Wm. Lowber. Purser—James K. Harwood. Engineer—Wm. H. Cushman. Third Assistant—Geo. P. Barry, M. H. Plunkett, Wilson H. Captain's Clerk—Henry Warrington. Purser's Steward—Clarence L. Crabbe.

HAYTI.—The brig *Santiago* of Plymouth, Capt. HADLEY, at Boston from Aux Cayes, reports having touched at Inagua for men, the crew being sick. Mr. JAMES NICKERSON, mate, of Provincetown, died at Aux Cayes, Oct. 28, aged 28 years. The *Santiago* has been under short sail most of the time for the fifteen days. The bark *Medora*, from Aux Cayes for Boston, also touched at Inagua, Nov. 5, her crew being all sick.

Capt. HADLEY states that a very severe hurricane visited Aux Cayes, Oct. 26, doing much damage to the shipping there.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Question—No Change in the Cabinet—Mr. Forsyth and Mexican Affairs—Renewal of Outrages in Kansas—The Great California Land Cases, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The President has finally decided to favor a temporary revival of the Tariff of 1846. Whatever differences of opinion upon this subject existed between the President and Secretary of the Treasury, have been adjusted, and it is now supposed that the Cabinet will remain intact.

Mr. FORSYTH will meet the President again to-night by appointment, to confer further on Mexican affairs. Mr. F. recommends an immediate recognition of the Juerez Government, and then an efficient application of physical force. By this means alone, in his opinion, can justice be obtained in Mexico. The Message will be very full on this subject. Mr. FORSYTH speaks of returning to Mexico to reside permanently so soon as there is a stable Government.

The Hon. S. S. MARSHALL, of Illinois, arrived this evening.

Information was received here to-day of renewed outrages in Kansas by MONTGOMERY and his band. They had plundered a number of families, and the people were arming for resistance. It is also said that the Leavenworth Constitution will be presented for the approval of Congress this Winter.

The Report of Postmaster-General BROWN was read to-day, in the hearing of his corps of Assistants.

It is understood that Mr. G. F. THOMPSON, publisher of the *Daily News* in your City, has been removed from a sinecure office which he held in the Appraiser's Department. This is supposed to be the penalty for his opposition to the election of Mr. SICKLES.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Government has received from California full official accounts of the judicial proceedings in the Limantour and Almedan land cases, which have been decided in favor of the United States. The former claim is located in the vicinity of San Francisco, and, with the improvements on it, is supposed to cover forty millions of dollars' worth of property; while from the Almedan mines it is stated that eight millions of dollars' worth of quicksilver was taken during six years.

The present Attorney-General of the United States, with a view of bringing these long-pending cases to a close, employed Mr. STANTON, of Pittsburg, to prosecute them. In the course of the trials, the most stupendous frauds were exposed. The signatures of BOCANEGRA and other distinguished Mexicans were obtained to apparently genuine titles, but the documents were ante-dated, as it was necessary to consummate the ingeniously-contrived deception. Although much skill was shown in the forged seals, the cheat was successfully established. Eminent jurists consider these the most remarkable cases on record, involving title to lands, while the extent of the forgery, all things considered, is without precedent.

Through the efforts of the State Department, for amelioration of the duty on flour in Brazil, an imperial decree has been issued reducing it 30 per centum below the former tariff. This is considered an important concession, from the fact that there has heretofore been a large balance against the United States on account of the extensive importation of coffee, but it is now supposed that our exports of flour to Brazil will very considerably diminish the drain from this country of specie, which, it is represented, has, through an arrangement of trade, been diverted into British channels.

Advices from Costa Rica, from an official source, express an earnest disposition to enter into arrangements for the settlement of the claims of the United States against that Republic.

Lieutenant WARREN, who made the surveys, has prepared a map, which will soon be printed, of the South Platte and west of the Missouri country, including the gold regions.

The Commissioner of Patents has taken measures to obtain specimens and cuttings of the grapes, figs, and olives of the Crimea; also, to procure detailed information in reference to the drying of figs, raisins and Zante currants, and the manufacture of olive oil and wine. The business will be intrusted to a competent agent.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1858.

The statement that Mr. COBB is about to leave the Cabinet created not a little excitement here among the friends of that gentleman, and we shall probably have a score or two of indignant declarations that such a thing as his retirement has never been thought of for a moment. Nevertheless, the fact is true that this change was contemplated. As I have before written you, Mr. BUCHANAN has been determined to have the existing tariff revised in some shape or other; and Mr. COBB has quite as earnestly opposed his views in this regard. I would not be understood to say that this difference of opinion has given rise to any personal controversy between the President and Secretary. Their personal relations have been and are the most intimate and kind. The difference has been one of opinion, and apparently irreconcileable—upon a grave question of public policy, in relation to which each of them is expected to present his views to Congress at its meeting.

It will be remembered that the Secretary of the Treasury—unlike the other Cabinet officers—makes his report directly to Congress, instead of to the President. Mr. BUCHANAN, it is said, desired to interpolate in the Treasury report his views of the tariff policy which should be adopted. This Mr. COBB objected to, very naturally, for the reason that he could not make himself responsible for sentiments and opinions that he was not prepared to avow and maintain. He receded so far as to express a willingness to suspend the free list, but could not bring himself to the point of recommending anything like *specific* duties, or an increase of the tariff generally. The difference seems to have been arranged in part, by an agreement that Mr. COBB shall pursue the policy of "masterly inactivity," that is, say nothing on the subject, and that the necessary recommendation of tariff modifications shall be made in the President's Message. This plan may prevent the reorganization of the Cabinet, but there have been various indications tending to confirm the statement that Mr. COBB was about to retire. The difficulty, however, of finding a suitable Southern man to take his place, who would be willing to sustain the President's policy, certainly would present a serious obstacle in the way of the proposed change. Possibly Mr. TOUCEY or Mr. BLACK might be transferred to the Treasury, and the vacancy be filled by the new man.

Mr. FORSYTH has returned from Mexico full of just wrath against the Zuloaga Government, and well satisfied that there is no cure for the chronic difficulties of that unhappy country, except by foreign intervention. Although the Administration is by no means content with the course pursued by Mr. F. in Mexico, his views as those of a man of intelligence, and his recital of living facts, are well calculated to create a decided impression upon the mind of the Executive. It is not probable that any of Mr. FORSYTH's acts will be publicly disavowed; nevertheless, his recognition of the Zuloaga Government is considered a capital error. He was deceived into it, doubtless, by the assurance that such recognition would be immediately rewarded by a treaty selling to the United States a handsome slice of Mexican territory. He should have foreseen that none but a very strong Government could think of making such an arrangement; and ought to have been sufficiently awake to the treachery of Spanish-American diplomacy in general, to insist upon a thorough and formal committal by the Zuloaga Government to the stipulations of the promised treaty, before the recognition.

This act of recognition was promptly followed by the suggestion to Mr. FORSYTH, from Washington, that it would be convenient to have him return to the United States. In the expectation that he would secure the promised treaty, he remained in Mexico, however, until the outrages connected with the collection of the forced loan gave the President opportunity to instruct him to withdraw forthwith.

Some of the American citizens whose property was confiscated, and who were themselves expelled from Mexico for refusal to submit to the forced contributions, have been here to file their claims for damages. One of these, at least, complains that his representation were not cordially received, and that the Administration seemed to think it would have been wiser for him had he paid the contribution under protest. There is no doubt, however, that all these claims will be taken up and pressed by the Government in "the good time coming," when the long list of our grievances against Mexico will be adjusted. It will be remembered that our citizens in Mexico resisted these contributions under advice of the representatives there of the Government of the United States.

Don DOMINGO MAGNAN, who, according to some of the papers, has gone to New-York to negotiate a five-million loan for the benefit of the Juarez Party in Mexico, is esteemed a highly estimable and respectable gentleman by those who knew him in Mexico. He is a native of France, and a cousin of the French Marshal of that name. When quite a young man, he held a commission in the French army—subsequently went to Mexico, was aid-de-camp of the Emperor ITURBIDE, and subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits and silver-mining; and more recently in the transportation business between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. He is, in no sense, an agent of the Juarez Administration, a though a staunch friend of the Liberal Party.

Have you marked the significant silence in the South with reference to the movements of General WALKER? He left Mobile just before the date on which I telegraphed you that he had probably embarked from another Southern port, since when we have heard nothing of him. His friends here rejoice in the belief that "no news is good news." Just before the recent detention of the *Alice Painter* at Mobile, I was informed that WALKER might have been willing to postpone his departure until Sir WM GORE OUSELEY had concluded his negotiations and got out of the way, if it were not for the fact that *between one and two hundred of his men were already on the way to Nicaragua.* As I could get nothing more definite upon the subject at the time, I thought little of the statement; but the last mails from the Isthmus bring us advices that a party of Walker men had landed north of San Juan del Sur. There is a very decided suspicion here, also, that the men who went out in the *Washington*, some twenty days ago, were in reality filibusters; and that it was because Captain CAVENDY, of the *Hermann*, knew they were not intended to be taken from San Juan del Sur that he ordered his vessel to proceed to San Francisco without calling at that port. On the other hand, there are some who believe the five hundred men who went around in the *Hermann* were filibusters,—that Captain CAVENDY's order to his mate not to stop at San Juan was all a sham, designed to prevent detention by the American armed vessels in the Bay of Panama, and that long before this, they have slipped into Nicaragua and taken possession of the country. I give you these curious suggestions for what they are worth. Certainly Captain CAVENDY's abandonment of his vessel at Panama was a rather singular proceeding. I need not remind you that the Jo. White Nicaragua Transit party are now-a-days very clearly in the Walker-filibuster interest.

The Japan Treaty has arrived at last, and will be sent to the Senate immediately for its action. S.

News from New-Mexico.

BATTLE BETWEEN LIEUT. BEALE'S SURVEYING PARTY AND THE CAMANCHES—FEARS FOR THE CALIFORNIA MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Santa Fé mail of the 8th ult. reached Independence on the 28th. The conductor reports snow a foot deep, from Arkansas River to Walnut Creek. The weather was very cold, and the road in bad condition. A letter from Mr. CRENSHAW, one of the contractors on the route between Independence and Stockton, Cal., states that news had reached Santa Fé of a battle between Lieutenant BEALE's party of surveyors and the Camanche Indians, and that fears were entertained that the mail from Neosha to Albuquerque was lost. No particulars of the fight are given. No newspaper mail has been received, but private letters say that no news of importance had reached Santa Fé from the Navajo country.

The St. Joseph's *Gazette* learns from a private letter dated Santa Fé, Oct. 31, that the Native Indians had attacked Fort Defiance, but were repulsed with the loss of 90 killed. The number of troops killed was four. This is probably an exaggerated account of the skirmishing in the vicinity of the fort, reported by the mail of Nov. 1.

The California mail left Santa Fé for Stockton on Oct. 25, in charge of fourteen men. Fears were entertained that the returning mail party on that route would be cut off, as the Navajo, Mohave and Digger Indians were hostile to the whites.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Tampico advices of the 22d ult. state that General GARZA left the city, on the 21st, for parts unknown. The commander of the Spanish fleet had demanded the restitution of the forced loan to Spanish subjects, within a day, but afterwards compromised the matter, subject to the approval of CONCHA and JUAREZ.

Affairs in South Carolina.

THE SLAVE-TRADE QUESTION—BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, ETC.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Legislature is engaged in a tangled contest in regard to the reopening of the Slave-trade; the supporters and opposers of the supremacy of Congress in the matter are both sanguine as to the result. The contest enters into the election for Senator and Governor.

There were two ballots for U. S. Senator to-day without a choice. A rally was made on EX-Governor MANNING on the last vote, and he received 53; ADAMS, 47; McQUEEN, 21; and the balance scattering.

ISAAC MEANS (or MEARS) has been elected Secretary of State.

The counsel for the defence to-day filed a petition in the Federal Court for the discharge of the prisoners in the slaver *Echo* case.

Another India Rubber Injunction.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Injunctions were granted this morning in the United States Circuit Court, Judge GRIER, presiding, at the suit of Horace H. Day et als. *vs.* Carey, Neville & Hughes, J. K. McIlwaine & Sons, Wight & Brown, and Mastin & Bennett, enjoining them against infringing the patent of the plaintiffs by making, using or selling any shirred or corrugated India rubber goods, or any cemented, woven, braided or sewed fabrics, containing threads, strips or sheets of India rubber vulcanized as set forth in the patent granted to CHAS. GOODYEAR, and which is now exclusively owned by the plaintiff H. H. DAY.

The J. Glancy Jones Vacancy.

READING, Penn, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The majority for Gen. WM. H. KEIN, the Opposition candidate to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of J. GLANCY JONES, will probably reach 400.

Congressmen En Route to Washington.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, and Mr. STEPHENS and other Congressmen, left here this morning *en route* to Washington.

Nomination for Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Dr. J. V. C. SMITH was nominated last night as the straight American candidate for Mayor.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

A locomotive attached to a freight train, on the Camden and Amboy Road, ran off the track at Ranova Bridge this morning, and the 6 and 8 o'clock trains were delayed till noon at that point. The track is now clear and all trains arrive and depart as usual.

Murder of a Wife.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

JOHN CROWLEY, an Irishman, brutally murdered his wife JOANNA CROWLEY, last night, by beating out her brains with the back of an axe, and stabbing her in three places. They have not lived together for some time. CROWLEY made his escape, but the Police are in hot pursuit.

Execution of a Murderer.

EAGLE BRIDGE, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 1.

MARTIN WALLACE, who murdered BURNEY MCENTEE, on the 16th of February last, near this place, was executed to-day, at Salem, Washington County, N. Y.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARK AGENORIA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The British bark *W. B. Dean*, from Glasgow, arrived at this port last evening, bringing the crew of the British bark *Agenoria*, which the *Dean* had fallen in with at sea, and found in a water-logged and sinking condition.

THE SCHOONER WILLIAM DOANE ASHORE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The schooner *William Doane*, of Philadelphia, with a cargo of flour, is ashore on the west side of Beaver Tail. No particulars are known.

SHIP MESSENGER AND BRIG WAR EAGLE IN DISTRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Ship *Mayflower*, arrived here from St. Thomas 19th ult., reports having left in port ship *Messenger*, from New-York for St. Catherines, and brig *War Eagle*, from New-York for Pernambuco, leaking.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at the bar last evening.

The steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, also arrived at the bar last evening. Encountered thick and heavy weather the entire passage.

The *Star of the South* sails for New-York at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed from here about 10 o'clock this morning, with 8 passengers for Halifax and 59 for Liverpool. She takes out nearly $60,000 in specie.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The *Canada* will be due at this port at 6 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Dispatches for Europe filed at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, by 4 P. M. to-morrow, should reach here before the *Canada's* departure for Liverpool.

THE LATE BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Meeting of the Bar—Speeches of Judge Kent, Marshall S. Bidwell, Daniel Lord, Ex-Judge Edwards, &c.

The meeting of the New-York Bar met yesterday afternoon in the new U. S. District Court Room, on Chambers-street, to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of late Hon. B. F. BUTLER. Soon after 3 o'clock, Mr. F. F. MARBURY called the meeting to order, and nominated as Chairman the Hon. SAMUEL NELSON, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge NELSON, on assuming the chair, returned thanks for the honor done, and said: "Our deceased brother was known personally to most, if not all, of us. His distinguished services in our own midst and in the Councils of the nation deserve this tribute from us. He has contributed his full share to the honor of our profession, and for this alone his memory is deserving our respect and highest admiration."

CHARLES TRACY, Esq., proposed the following list of Vice-Presidents: The Hon. SAMUEL S. SELDEN, of the Court of Appeals; the Hon SAMUEL R. BETTS, U. S. District Judge; the Hon. JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH, Chief Justice of Superior Court, and the Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Chief Justice Common Pleas. Judge VANDERPOOL nominated as Secretaries CHARLES P. KIRKLAND and EDWARD H. OWEN.

The nominations having been confirmed, S. J. TILDEN, Esq., arose and spoke as follows: I have been commissioned to submit the resolution I hold in my hand as a collected expression of the regret with which we, his associates, regard the death of Mr. BUTLER. I limit myself to this simple duty, for I feel that it belongs to others, more his compeers than I was, to bring together around his bier the offering of their esteem and affection, and to do his character and services that justice which is due to the dead, but infinitely more due to the living, in the noble example which will be portrayed for their imitation and improvement. Mr. TILDEN then read the following series of resolutions, which he submitted to the meeting:

Resolved, That, in the death of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER the legal profession and the public at large are called to mourn the loss of a jurist who illustrated by his abilities and learning an active career, as advocate and counsel, of more than forty years' duration, embracing eminent services as Attorney-General of the United States, and in many other important civil trusts; and who, in the results of his labors, jointly with JOHN C. SPENCER and JOHN DUER, in the revision and codification of the statutory laws of the State of New-York, has left an imperishable monument of his attainments as a lawyer and his capacities as a legislator.

Resolved, That while we thus express our sense of the abilities and achievements as a jurist, of our departed brother a just appreciation of his character and services prompts us to a special commemoration of the scrupulous care with which he ever sought to guard and promote the dignity and usefulness of our profession and to make it the means of purifying and strengthening the administration of justice; his devotion to it as a liberal and scientific pursuit; his efforts to improve the legislation and jurisprudence of this State; the equity and affectionate courtesy which pervaded his intercourse with his brethren during the long period of his active practice at the bar; the generous manner in which he ever opened to an associate the use of his ample stores of learning and thought which he had laboriously prepared, even though that associate was to precede him in the argument; his taste for liberal studies, cultivated even amid the severest pressure of business; and, above all, his Christian virtues, whose charities, without losing their energy, embraced all religious denominations and all classes of men; whose graces adorned his daily life, and cast a beautiful lustre over its closing hours:

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect for the deceased, and of our deep sense of the loss which the public and the profession have sustained, the members of the bar now present will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, attested by the Secretaries of this meeting, be transmitted by them to the family of Mr. BUTLER, as an expression of our sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published under the direction of the Secretaries.

Judge KENT said that he believed he could claim a longer acquaintance with the deceased than could any of those present. Though there was a disparity in their ages, his acquaintance with Mr. BUTLER runs back to childhood. A marked peculiarity was the similarity between his youthful characteristics and those distinguishing his maturer years. There was at both periods of life the same graceful manner, the same bright eye, and the same pale, intellectual countenance. A like peculiarity marked his moral qualities. I know no one, said Judge K., whose life is so consistent with itself. But, I may remark that we are called here, not in consequence of his having held high office, nor because of the ability with which he discharged the duties devolving on him. I first knew him as District-Attorney. For a short time he was Secretary of War, and afterwards United States District-Attorney. I have wished that he might have taken a seat on the Bench. His immense stores of learning, his nice sense of justice, and the urbanity of his demeanor, would have eminently qualified him for the position. But he gained his reputation as an untitled lawyer, and, as such, we do him honor. None has left a deeper trace in all our Courts than he, for he practised in them all, as well under the existing as the past judicatory. I have seen him struggling with the athletes of central New-York, with VAN BUREN and others, and he was inferior to none. In looking over the books the student will find abundant traces of his toil. Then, too, when he turned to questions which arise in every day's business he showed the same erudition. But there was one relation in which all did not so well know him; I speak of his conduct towards his junior associates. No one else was as free as he from all selfish ambition. He would show his brief to an associate, even when he knew he was to speak before him. Besides all this his religious profession and practice stood out in every act of his life. I cannot think of him without thinking of him as a Christian. I will leave to others reminiscences of the share he had in the reunion of our laws. The older members of the Bar present will recollect how the changes were received—with what jealousy and reluctance. Now all admire the genius and learning with which they were compiled, and acknowledge that the revised statutes stand as an example of wise legislation. It was not like the arbitrary statute which goes like the cannon ball to its mark, shattering everything in its way and the mark itself when it reaches it, but it was like the village road winding to its destination, and respecting the rights of the property through which it passes. Much that made that code successful must have resulted from his labor. The rules show his learning and bear the marks of his style. I turn to my recollection of the moments which first marked his physical decline. The Summer of 1856 was one of severe toil for him. Testimony spreading over many pages needed to be condensed, the points to be noted, and every position to be well fortified. His associates were unable to do this. They shrank from the task and he took it. I see him now engaged at his work. I leave him at midnight toiling steadily on, and find him at morning pale and worn. I remonstrated with him earnestly—at length angrily. Disregarding all, he pressed on, and when he had finished the stamina of his constitution was gone. Shortly before his family circle had been broken. To a man of his domestic habits this was a stunning blow of itself. He went gradually down, and at length found himself obliged to relinquish active service to make a journey abroad. The day before he sailed I met him. He spoke enthusiastically of the various places he would visit—of the homes of HORACE, VIRGIL, and CICERO. He spoke of England, and I congratulated him on visiting the abodes of those who, like him, had spent their lives in meditating on the common law. Why think of death, said I, on leaving him, in one so full of life; and I did not awake from my dream till I heard of his decease. I can say no more than that to me he was almost the model of a perfect man. Tread lightly on his ashes, ye men of genius, for he was your kinsman. Honor his grave, ye men of goodness, for he was your brother.

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esq., followed and traced Mr. BUTLER's life with great minuteness. He was born in December, 1795, and on the 8th of November last he died at Paris. Though he had not the advantage of a collegiate education, he was a student of distinction. When passing through Albany, in 1816, a gentleman, well qualified to judge, mentioned this characteristic to me, and, as an illustration of a trait to which reference has already been made, he added that he was then acting as a Sabbath School teacher. In 1817 he became an attorney in the Supreme Court, and in 1818 he had the good fortune to be married to Miss ALLEN, the sister of a naval officer, who was afterwards inhumanly butchered by the pirates in the Gulf of Mexico. He was admitted as a counsellor-at-law in 1820, and, until 1825, was District-Attorney at Albany. As an illustration of his ability in early life, Mr. BIDWELL spoke of his being associated, in a case tried in the Court of Errors during this period, with AARON BURR and VAN BUREN. They were opposed by Mr. HENRY, an eminent lawyer of that time. Mr. BUTLER made the opening argument on his side, and so conclusive was it that BURR and VAN BUREN let the case go to the Jury on that alone. In 1825, the revisers of the Statutes who had previously been appointed not acting, Messrs. DUER and WHEATON were substituted the Commission for this purpose, Mr. BUTLER being continued. Mr. BUTLER took a large and important part in the labor of revision. When we were last assembled, on an occasion of this character—to pay respect to Judge DUER's memory—Mr. BUTLER was with us. I suggested to him that he should write a history of the labors of this Commission, detailing the parts each had performed. Mr. BUTLER replied that he would do so if the members of the Bar generally desired it. There was such a desire expressed, but before Mr. BUTLER could mature his plans he was cut off, and now the opportunity, so far as I know, of obtaining a history of this important transaction is lost. The plan, arrangement and style of this revision were all novel. There was an improvement in the phraseology so as to obviate the evils of previous hasty legislation. A like step was soon taken in all or, at least, the greater part of the States of the Union—and some of the improvements then initiated have been adopted in Great Britian. From 1829–'32, Mr. BUTLER was one of the Regents of the University, and this was the only office he ever held which did not call for great labor. His party gave him a unanimous nomination in 1833 as candidate for United States Senator, but he declined positively, saying he would not accept any office which would interfere with the discharge of his professional duties. In this same year he was appointed as Commissioner for the State of New-York to settle the disputed boundary between this State and New-Jersey. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was the Commissioner from that State, and by the labor of these two cautious, capable men, the vexing dispute was finally settled. After this he acted as Attorney-General under JACKSON, and as Secretary of War *ad interim* toward the close of JACKSON's term, as he wished to leave the affairs of that Department in order for Mr. VAN BUREN, who was to succeed him. In 1845, Mr. POLK appointed him District-Attorney, from which office he was removed in 1848. In 1853 he sustained the great domestic calamity to which reference has already been made, but he bore it with serene resignation, exhibiting the strength of his Christianity in a way which must have removed all doubts of his sincerity, if any such existed, from every mind. In 1857 he made a brief tour to Europe, but immediately returned to this country, and on the 16th of October last he again sailed for the Old World. Referring to his personal traits Mr. BIDWELL alluded to his force of character, his social qualities, and that practical Christianity which influenced his conduct at all times. But the end, said Mr. B., crowns the work, and his end has been crowned by a peaceful, holy death. When in Paris, on the 4th of November he was taken ill. The disease progressed so rapidly as to baffle the physicians, and on Monday, the 8th of November, he died. Although his earthly career has been terminated, I anticipate the time when we shall see him in greater beauty above.

"On the co'd cheek of death smiles and roses are blending,
And beauty immortal will wake from the tomb."

Ex Judge EDMONDS said a few words expressive of his high sense of Mr. BUTLER's character, politically, socially, and professionally, and commending the imitation of it to all present. He said that he dared not trust his feelings to say all he wished, nor could he keep silent. He would therefore content himself with offering the following amendment to Mr. TILDEN's resolution:

Resolved That in Mr. BUTLER we recognise the characteristics of uniform courtesy, with great firmness; of generosity, with inflexible justice; of fidelity, without subserviency; of great industry without unchastened ambition; of the highest purity with uniform charity for the offences of others; and that we will cherish his memory because of its affording to us in these respects an example worthy alike of our admiration and imitation. As a writer and as orator he was fluent and imaginative and particular. In private life he was exemplary and affectionate. As a jurist, he was cautious, conservative and comprehensive, and as a statesman he was upright and patriotic. He has, therefore, left behind him a reputation well worthy of a long life well spent, and an affectionate remembrance of him among a large circle of devoted friends well merited and enduring; therefore,

Resolved, That while we mourn his personal departure from our midst, we will welcome the abiding of his memory among us as an incentive to us who remain behind him to equal purity and elevation of character.

Mr. TILDEN having accepted Judge EDMONDS' amendment, DANIEL LORD, Esq., rose. He said the example of men is the true legacy which they leave behind them. Their works perish, but their example inforces truth, encourages virtue and leads to all that is noble and honorable in the human life. It is not a particular attribute in Mr. BUTLER to which we do honor. Personal friendship may have some influence in our offering this tribute to his worth, but is it not sufficient testimony to his merit that hardly one can be found who was not personally acquainted with him. His character was symmetrical. There was no remarkable excellence here and as remarkable a defect there. He was eminently a genial man. Laying aside idolatry of intellect—leaving all that attracts by its power and force—as my hairs become gray I change my opinion as to the place where true excellence is to be found. I look to the past and call you to witness that we have lost a man unequalled. Though I came to the bar and met him in conflicts where personal friendship might have been marred, all bitterness has been washed away. Seldom in the annals of our nation has such a man passed away, one of such geniality, and leaving so kindly a mark on the age in which he lived. Mr. L. ran a parallel between some incidents in Mr. BUTLER's life and that of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, and continued. Mr. BUTLER as a genial man always acted from a sense of duty. It was because duty called upon him that he was laborious, assiduous and faithful. Duty made him conservative and efficient—stable to principle and stable to friendship. Parties might change, but he did not. Friends might leave him, but he never left them. Lift the veil concealing his private life, and you find no skeleton in his house; no trait will be detected the present man might not wish to discover. The religious character of an individual is not often a subject for mention, but when it is so permanent as it was in Mr. B., we cannot refuse to notice it. It sustained him all his life, and it was the charming beauty of his character. On the last day of his life he said, "I feel no pain; I die a happy man." That death was a crown to his life; that death says to us, that immortality has no dogma. "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, the joys God hath prepared for those he loveth."

Mr. LORD spoke with evident emotion. After he had concluded the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

An Appeal to the Benevolent for Aid.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Fatigued, exhausted and almost discouraged, we make this last appeal for public aid through your columns to the sympathies of your readers. Our desires are in behalf of a poor family who have seen better days, but are now oppressed by extreme poverty. They have neither food or fuel, their rent is in arrears, although only for one month; they have parted with nearly every available thing, even their children's clothing, in order to keep a covering over their heads. But now they must have relief, or their little ones, four in number, three girls and a boy, must be without shelter and food. The father is well educated, can fill almost any situation if he can get it, and of all things this would be the greatest charity. Work is his cry. The mother does all she can, but what is that to supply the necessities of her family. This is one of many cases in our city, but will not your readers open their hearts, and sympathise with this family by contributing their mite? If so the Lord will bless and reward them for it.

Any donations of money, food or clothing will be most gratefully received, and will be most worthily bestowed. Inquiries may be made of Rev. WM. ST. HALL, at No. 177 Hudson-street, who will also take charge of such donations. I send you my address, and am very truly yours, A LADY READER.

Gold Mines in Buenos Ayres.

From the British Packet.

The discovery of the immense treasures contained in the "Cañada Honda" has put the whole Province in commotion, for every one is getting ready to gorge himself with the seductive metal. After MORAL, who brought the first news on Sunday, several others have arrived, who confirm them, and all are unanimous in assuring us that since Thursday last nobody has extracted less than twelve ounces per day, whilst some, in twelve hours of labor, have succeeded in collecting thirty ounces. On Sunday we received the correspondence of Sr. RODRIGUEZ, which we now insert; but we never believed that there could be such abundance of gold till we saw with our own eyes the remittances that have been made, and the least we can say is, that California and Australia are reproduced in San Luis. The gold is of superior quality, for from essays that were made yesterday 21 carats were obtained. All the remittances made to this capital are in large "pepas" (nuggets) for such is the joy and uproar that no one thinks of even a primary washing. We have seen nuggets of 2½ ounces of solid gold.

The description of the Canada Honda and its placers that Don MARTIN DE MOUSSI gave in his work upon the mineral wealth of this Province, falls far short of what they really are; for we have been assured that to collect in a day the quantities above mentioned it is not even necessary to dig into the earth. The processes hitherto known in this Province are very imperfect; the only machinery existing being that of Messrs. ZUVIRIA and RODRIGUEZ, who will undoubtedly obtain fabulous results, so long as others do not arrive to compete with them. The want of hands hitherto so severely felt in that locality will completely disappear, and we have no doubt of the abundant success that awaits the multitudes that will flock to the placers, thirsting for the coveted metal. This important discovery will mark a new era for the Province of San Luis, that must inevitably escape from its natural inaction, to take part in the movement that will be caused by the thousands of individuals that flock to the country that proffers them such treasures."

Such is the glowing description of our cotemporary, and our wonder is that any mere man, with such a prize within his reach, could stop to write an editorial upon it. We congratulate the San Luisians; the more in that it will form a seasonable counteractive to all warlike tendencies. Humanitarians will allow that it is better that men should dig for gold than fight for it.

☞ **W. H. Bannister, Principal of Fort** Plain Seminary, can be seen each morning, till 11 o'clock, at No. 52 Dey-st., where he would be pleased to give information in reference to the School. Winter Term opens Dec. 14.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Heavy Indian-Tanned Buck-Lined** Gloves, 75c., and Gauntlets $1 per pair; also, fine French Buck Gloves, at 75c., at the Shirt and Collar depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,** TIGHT-STICH SEWING MACHINE, For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Grover & Baker's** NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, PRICE, $50. NO. 495 BROADWAY.

This Machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it Hems, Fells, Gathers, and Stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour.* SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ **Boys' and Youths' Overcoats.** A large assortment Of desirable styles, at moderate prices. Also, a large assortment of GENTS' ROBES DE CHAMBRE, Suitable for Holiday Presents. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.

$50. $50.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Music Boxes.**—Just received from Geneva, a large assortment of music boxes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 airs, with all the latest improvements, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

☞ **The Best and Cheapest article for the Hair.** COCOINE.

Prepared from.....Cocoa-Nut Oil.

The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles, 50 cents; half pint, 30 cents.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.** THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD SURE TO EXTERMINATE

Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.

For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist, No. 812 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General Agent, FREDERICK W. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway. For sale also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **Dress and Promenade Boots for Gentlemen.**—CANTRELL manufactures elegant, durable and exceedingly comfortable Boots, for which his charges are moderate.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.—Buy your children's Shoes at CANTRELL'S. His assortment cannot be excelled. CANTRELL'S No. is 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

OVERSHOES FOR THE LADIES.—CANTRELL has a large stock of Overshoes, and is selling them at a low figure.

☞ **How Beautiful! every one Exclaims,** as they witness the magical effect of JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE HAIR RESTORER on harsh, diseased hair. When baldness exists, though age or sickness, it causes a luxurious growth of new hair, soft and glossy; gray hairs it changes to their primitive beauty and lustre. *It is not a Dye*, and is perfectly harmless. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 701 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

MOTT—ALLEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 30, by the Rev. Stephen H. TYNG, D. D., JAMES S. MOTT, of this City, to EMMA A., daughter of Joseph G. Allen, Esq., of Fairfield, Conn.

FISHEL—KETCHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, ANDREW FISHEL to Miss JULIA KETCHAM, both of Riverhead, L. I.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

STRONG—STOW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D., Mr. EDGAR P. STRONG, of Macon, Ga., to Miss HATTIE S., daughter of John B. Stow, Esq., of Brooklyn.

LUDLUM—VILLER.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Nov. 28, by the Rev. Horace S. B

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
Of that celebrated Galaxy of Genius, the
ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE,
composed of upward of
TWENTY BEAUTIFUL AND TALENTED CHILDREN:
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.
TWO SUPERB PIECES,
Replete with Dancing, Acting, &c., &c.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
THURSDAY, Dec. 2, 1858,
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
and
IN THE EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
the delightful musical piece, entitled
THE PARTITION SUIT; OR, DUTCH BROTHERS,
by the
WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
To be followed by a
FETE DANSANTE by
THE ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE,
and a Nautical Ballet called
THE SAILOR'S DREAM,
performed by the Infant Alice, assisted by the company.
After which "Viilikins and his Dinah" will be sung by
Master Fred. Wren, 5 years old.
To conclude with a comic pantomime
CHINESE PASTIMES.
HI-HI.....INFANT ALICE.
CHING-CHANG.....La PETITE EMELINE.

The elegant and incomparable AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, with their living oddities and novelties; the Happy Family, Living Serpents, are all to be seen at the same time, without extra expense.
Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS
AND
SEVENTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858, and
Every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson.
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern.
Coyle, attorney-at law.....Mr. Burnett.
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock.
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters.
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene.
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells.
Augusta.....{her daughters}.....Miss Effie Germon.
Georgiana.....{her daughters}.....Mrs. Sothern.
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sarah Stevens.
To conclude with the celebrated Zoological sketch, entitled
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Charles Beeswing.....Mr. Sothern.
Mr. Chilli Chutnee.....Mr. Burnett.
Enoch Mutter.....Mr. Peters.
Arabella.....Miss Effie Germon.
Polly Mutter, housemaid.....Miss Marion McCarthy.
With the song "Who'll have me?"
Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle; (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2,
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY
and
YRCA MATHIAS,
Revival for three nights only of
THE GREEN MONSTER.
Gabriel Ravel.....as.....The White Knight
Francois Ravel.....as.....Harlequin
ROSE AND PAPILLON.
Papillon.....Yrca Mathias
TIGHT ROPE,
by Marietta Zanfretta and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, DEC. 2,
THREE ADMIRABLE PIECES.
VANITY CURED,
BLUE AND CHERRY,
AND
TAKE CARE OF LITTLE CHARLEY,
Mr. Ranger, Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Byott, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon and Miss Mary Gannon, in original characters, supported by the talented company

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
Under the management of JOHN MOORE and WAYNE OLIVER.
THURSDAY, last night but one of the great Comedy of
EXTREMES,
with
MR. AND MISS RICHINGS,
and the splendid Company.
To conclude with
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858,
MR. R. JOHNSTON.
Performance commences with
THE RAGPICKER OF NEW-YORK.
After which, the drama of
THE TREE OF DEATH.
To conclude with the
BONNIE FISH WIFE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 2,
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
The great American Jesters, Sam Lathrop and Antony Foster.
Last appearance of the performing Elephants, Victoria and Albert, previous to their departure for California.
To conclude with a laughable afterpiece.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 2,
The performances will commence with
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Eva.....Cordelia Howard
Uncle Tom.....Mr. J. W. Lingard
Concluding with the drama of
THE BEAR-HUNTERS.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.
COOPER INSTITUTE—ST. PAUL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858,
By general desire of those present on Thanksgiving Evening, and many who were unable to attend, and owing to the
FLATTERING RECEPTION
of this Oratorio on its first performance on that evening,
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION
will repeat Mendelssohn's sublime Oratorio,
SAINT PAUL,
on the same grand and liberal scale as on its first performance, combining the entire strength of the
CELEBRATED CHORUS OF THE UNION,
and a large and select orchestra from the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Solos by
Madame ZIMMERMAN,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
GEORGE SIMPSON,
and CHARLES GUILMETTE.
G. WASHBURN MORGAN.....Conductor.
Tickets, 50 cents each; can be purchased at the principal music stores in New-York and Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of performance.
The members and subscribers will receive their tickets on application at the piano-forte warerooms of Messrs. Judson & Munger, No. 720 Broadway.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. The performance will commence at 7½ precisely, and close as near 10 o'clock as possible, to accommodate those coming from the neighboring cities.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CONCERT.
Bedworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.
MISS HATTIE ANDEM, ERNEST PERRING,
ED. MOLLENHAUER, WILLIAM MASON,
C. BERGNER, R. v. SCHMIDT, Conductor.
Mr. GOLDBECK will play his new "Trio," (Piano, Violin, and Violincello;) Lisst's Third Symphony, "Les Préludes" (two Pianos) in conjunction with Mr. MASON; his Three Romantic Bouvenirs" (Piano Solos;) Mahopac—A day at Middlehope; Lake Saranac, and Beethoven's "Grand Sonata Appassionata" in F minor op 57, with which latter Mr. GOLDBECK will open the Concert.
Tickets $1 each, to be had of Messrs. SCHARFENBURG & LUIS; C. BREUSING; FIRTH, POND & CO., and SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 98 Spring-st., near Broadway. Each ticket will admit two.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION
For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,
AT NO. 620 BROADWAY.
The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts, tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.
HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.
Asa. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS 444 BROADWAY
below Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING this week. THE MODEL TROUP OF THE WORLD. New Songs, Dances, Burlesques and the Dutch Drill, Bob Ridley, Miss Lucy at the Soirée. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

GRAND BALL AND REUNION OF THE FRIENDS OF DANIEL E. SICKLES—In honor of his election to Congress, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858, at Niblo's Saloon.
N. B.—Hackmen are notified to set their company down, horses heading up Broadway and receive them in reverse. By order ABRAM V. DAVIS,
Hack Inspector.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE GREAT FAT Cattle Exhibition, in consequence of the destruction of the Crystal Palace, will be held at the New-York Tattersalls, 6th-av., corner of 30th-st., New-York, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December, 1858.
Premium lists can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. LEWIS G. MORRIS, Ch'n.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF Mr. The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World, is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 620 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The Director has to appeal to the indulgence of the public, as the HUGUENOTS cannot be given on Friday in consequence of the illness of Signor TAMARO.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
to aid the management in this emergency, has kindly consented to appear once more in her admired character of Violetta, in Verdi's Opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
which will be given on
FRIDAY, Dec. 3.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 620 Broadway.
ARTISTS intending to deposit painting, statuary, &c., in the Gallery of Fine Arts, at the Fair and Exhibition of the American Union will oblige the Committee by sending them in immediately for arrangement by gaslight. Private parties having to send works of art will please do so at once. By order of the Committee.
S. L. LEWENHERZ, Chairman.

FAIR FOR THE HOUSE OF MERCY, NEW-York, under the charge of Mrs. RICHMOND, the first four days in December, in Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Refreshments at noon and during the evening.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE INDISPOSITION of CECILIA FLORES, the Concert is postponed until further notice.

LECTURES.

PHILOSOPHY OF MEMORY.—MADAM L. PARKER'S Lecture and Illustrations on the Philosophy of Memory will be postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, on account of her inability to attend at the time appointed last week. Circulars will be furnished at No. 351 Broadway.

THE SIXTH LECTURE IN THE CHAPEL Course, Clinton-st., corner of Congress, Brooklyn, will be delivered by J. W. HIGGINSON, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Physical Training for Americans.*

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety that any other House in the Trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customer.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POPLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURS
At No. 198 Broadway, between Fulton and John sts.
CLOSING SALE ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
Dec. 2 and 3, at 10½ o'clock each day.
HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers, will close out, as above, the entire balance of stock of elegant made-up furs, robes, &c., comprising magnificent Russian sable, Hudson's Bay sable, real Russian mink, Royal ermine, fitch, Grecian stone marten, French sable, squirrel, and other large Raglans, carriage capes, talmas, tippets, half capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, &c., &c.
Also,
Gentlemen's furs in every variety, gloves, caps, collars, sleigh and lap robes of various kinds, children's furs, &c., &c.
The entire stock, valued at $150,000, was all made up fresh for City retail trade, and warranted free from moth.
Sale positively without any reserve, as the entire stock must be sold as above to close the estate, by order of the Assignees.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful artible for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment in their variety. Beautiful French mink sets, $12 to $15. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ATTRACTIVE NEW JUVENILE BOOKS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED.
I.—LIFE AMONG THE CHILDREN. By the author of "Aunt Fanny's Stories." 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
II.—BUDS FROM THE CHRISTMAS BOUGHS. By VIRGINIA TOWNSEND. 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
III.—EYE AND EYE. By the author of "Buds from the Christmas Boughs." 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
IV.—THE YULE LOG. A series of stories, 16mo, cloth, 50 cents.
V.—ORIENTAL TALES FROM FAIRYLAND. 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
VI.—BETHLEHEM AND THE BETHLEHEM SCHOOL. By C. B. MORTIMER. 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
VII.—MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD, with 30 Engravings. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.
ALSO, NOW READY:
LAYS FROM THE LAND OF LUTHER. Illustrated with beautiful original designs. 4to, morocco, $8.
From the Boston Traveller,
They are art-treasures, no plates of the kind ever having been produced of equal excellence in America.
BLAIR'S GRAVE. illustrated by Blake's designs. 4to, cloth, $2 50.
CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE, with 16 illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $2.
From the Scottish American.
In all history there is no parallel to the "Bastile" for terrible and thrilling interest.
From the Sunday Courier.
It is equal in interest to the "Mysteries of Paris," by Eugene Sue.
*** Also all the publications of Phillips, Sampson & Co., Lindsay & Blakiston, Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., and others, supplied at Publisher's prices, by
R. L. DELISSER. (late Stanford & Delisser,)
No. 508 Broadway.

IN PRESS.
NORTON'S LITERARY LETTER, NO. 3.
CONTENTS.
1. The Stamp which led to the American Revolution. Illustrated.
2. The Literature of American Numismatics, with plates of the N. E. Coinage, Elephant Piece, Maryland Coins, &c., &c.
3. American Medals, a complete list as far as possible, with description.
4. Prices of Coins collected from last sales.
5. Norton's Bibliotheca Americana, being a complete catalogue of the stock on hand of Books relative to America, arranged under the proper headings of States, &c., &c.
6. Advertisements of Publishing Houses in New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, comprising desirable works for Libraries.
Complete in small 4to, finely printed on the best paper, price 25 cents; sent by mail to any address, on receipt of ten three-cent stamps. Address
CHARLES B. NORTON,
Agent for Libraries, New-York.

SAWYER'S TRANSLATION
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT.
Cloth, $1; Leather, $1 25.
THE HARVEST AND THE REAPERS;
OR, HOME WORK FOR ALL. AND HOW TO DO IT.
By the Rev. HARVEY NEWCOMB.
Price, 63 cents.
LIFE AND TIMES OF ISAAC BACKUS.
By ALVAH HOVEY, D. D.
Price, $1 25.
THE NEW-ENGLAND THEOCRACY.
By H. C. CONANT.
1 vol. Price, $1.
AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
By O. W. HOLMES.
Price, $1.
THE NEW PRIEST IN CONCEPTION BAY.
2 vols., 12mo. Price $1 75.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
No. 115 Nassau-st.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT!—CLOSING OUT!
THE LARGEST
AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOAKS AND RAGLANS
in the City.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.,
Will offer
ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,
10,000 Raglans from.....$4 to $10
(Assorted styles and colors.)
1,000 Pilot Beaver Raglans.....$6 50 to $8
800 Castor Beaver Raglans.....$7 50 to $10
1,000 Trecot Beaver Raglans.....$5 to $7 50
1,000 Felt Beaver Raglans.....$4 50 to $8
800 Esquimaux Beaver Raglans.....$10
800 Doeskin Beaver Raglans.....$8 to $12
Thus forming the most complete
and extensive assortment
ever offered in this City.
In connection with the above,
He will also offer
1,000 SLEEVE CLOAKS, WITH CROTCHET TRIMMING,
Of
CASTOR BEAVER,
DOESKIN BEAVER,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER, &c., &c.
Lined Beaver, with black flannel,
Of every description.

BLANKETS.
C. G. HOOK,
Having purchased the entire stock of Dry Goods for cash from Mr. W. S. Bond, (who is retiring from business,) now offers 1,000 pairs of the best English and American Blankets at the cost of production. Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

NEW DRESS GOODS
At a great reduction in price, bought for cash, in the stock of W. S. Bond, and from recent auction sales, by
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 and 110 6th-av.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.
THEY MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
WILL COMMENCE
ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,
TO CLOSE OUT
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE ON COST.
This magnificent stock, second to none in the City for
RICHNESS OF STYLE,
must be disposed of
on or before the 15th January,
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST REGARD TO COST.
Business arrangements of a peculiar nature render this course imperative on the part of the proprietors, and TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR OBJECT WITHIN THE GIVEN TIME, THEY OFFER
5,000 RAGLANS and CLOAKS, (Parisian Styles,)
of different Fabrics
and Variety of Colors,
From $4 to $8.
The Materials alone cost
from $6 to $15.
All the Winter styles of
MUSLIN DE LAINES,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD,
formerly sold at 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., at 2s. per yard.
200 PIECES FINE PARAMATTAS, (54 wide,)
French Colors, at 15 cents per yard,
usually sold at 25 and 31 cents.
500 PIECES PLAID AND BAYADERE SILKS,
from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard;
invoice cost from 75 cents to $1 15.
1,000 RICH BROCHE SHAWLS, (Long and Square,)
from $5 to $12;
original cost from $8 to $20.
LINENS AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
of every description,
for housekeepers and others,
at a reduction of 30 per cent.
ON MANUFACTURER'S COST,
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

NOS. 57 AND 59 CATHARINE-STREET.
CLOSING SALE
OF
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND RAGLANS,
Broadway styles at Catharine-st. prices.
LOOK AT THEM.
H. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.
On MONDAY, Nov. 29,
WILL MAKE THE FOLLOWING REDUCTION
ON THE ANNEXED ARTICLES.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
WOOL LONG SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
BROWN BEAVER RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
BROWN BEAVER CLOAKS Reduced 30 per cent.
DOESKIN RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
ESQUIMAUX RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
FELT RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
DOESKIN CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
ESQUIMAUX CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
FELT CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
CALL AND COMPARE
PRICES OF THE LAST WEEK.
H. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

REGULAR TRADE.
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Offer to sell their entire stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Consisting particularly of
SINGLE AND TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS AND SATINS,
With trimmings to match,
At the lowest prices.
In offering these goods they assure the public that they are all NEW GOODS of
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
Having
NO OLD STOCK
Or MISERABLE REFUSE GOODS of Broatels on hand, such as advertised by other houses at reduced prices. All other CURTAIN MATERIALS with EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS at proportionate cheap prices.
S. & H. being practical Upholsterers, persons can rely upon having their work put up in the best manner and after the latest French styles, as we employ none but the best workmen.

A COMPLETE RAZEE
In the Prices of all descriptions of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR.
The price of every article in our unequalled stock of Boys' Overcoats, (with and without capes,) School Suits, Holiday Clothing, Fancy Jackets, &c., are
THIS DAY MARKED DOWN,
with an unsparing hand, as we are resolved to dispose of our entire assortment
BEFORE NEW YEAR'S.
Our new Scale of Prices will be recognized by parents as the lowest in the City, considering the style and quality of the articles.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

AT MACY'S.
Closing our RIBBONS as follows:
150 cartons good style and quality Winter Ribbons, 1s. per yard.
150 car ons extra style and quality Winter Ribbons, 2s. and 2s. per yard.
150 cartons super extra style and quality Winter Ribbons, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.
50 cartons best imported styles Winter Ribbons, 4s. per yard.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th st.

RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS.
HENRY SHAW, No. 263 Hudson-st.,
IS PREPARED TO OFFER
A splendid assortment of
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
BROWN BEAVER RAGLANS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER RAGLANS,
FELT BEAVER RAGLANS,
Varying in prices from $6 to $11.
H. SHAW, No. 263 Hudson-st.,
Practical Cloak Manufacturer.

AT MACY'S,
Opening this day for holidays, Cambric and Swiss Collars for 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s. and 20s., and $3, $3 50 and $4.
SLEEVES and SETs of all the newest styles.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $18 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; and 16 springs, $2. Children's four springs 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15 per dozen C. J. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st. No connection with the next store.

EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance

SKELETON SKIRTS—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.—Ladies' skirts as low as 65c.; children's, 25c.; 25 different kinds. Ladies and the trade invited to examine the stock. FROST & CO., Skirt Manufacturers, No. 459 Broadway, over G. P. Fox's.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY INTELligent, respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; is a girl of excellent disposition; a very capable and careful person with children, and very kind and obliging. Also a situation wanted for a very efficient and desirable Scotch girl, who thoroughly understands all kinds of housework. Both have the most reliable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST COOK AND laundress, for a most respectable, steady and reliable servant; is a very good, thorough cook, perfectly trustworthy, a neat and economical person in her kitchen, and a most superior washer and ironer; unquestionable references to first-class families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RELIABLE, active and faithful domestic, either as cook, general housework or, or chambermaid and nurse; she is an excellent washer and ironer, good cook and baker, makes bread, pastries, &c.; has first-class references, and will be found very economical and neat. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is undoubtedly competent to undertake the above, and can produce most unexceptionable refereace from her last place, in which she has been six years. Call at Mr. Daniel Noonan's, 266 6th-av., corner of 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as plain cook or first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; both with the best of City references from their last places. Call for two days at No. 159 25th-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook; understands baking and pastry; willing to do general housework of a small family; good City reference. Call at grocery store corner Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING. BAking, washing and ironing, or general house-work, by a young woman with the best of city references. She understands her business well, and is a good girl in every respect. No objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, or is willing to assist in chamberwork; can dress a lady's hair, if required; is willing to go South with a family: the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 99 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as cook; is a very good cook, washer and ironer; would wish to engage in a private family. The best of City reference can be produced as for capacity and capability. Can been seen for two days if not suited, Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to go to Brooklyn; good wages required; has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small private family; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 380 1st-av., third floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups, and the washing of a private family; wages $7 to $8; also, her niece as thorough chambermaid and waitress; City reference; call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress or chambermaid in a small private family; is fully competent to discharge her duties in either capacity; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 167 East 32-st., first floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, with good City reference, one to do general housework, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress. Call at No. 61 29th-st., West of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or chamberwork and taking care of children; best City reference. Call to-day at No. 159 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 358 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young Girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter. Would do plain sewing. Has no objection either to country or city. Call at No. 190 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, HARD-WORKING girl a situation; understands good, plain cooking; washes and irons well; is willing, obliging and not afraid to work for a large family. Apply in the office No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY A respectable Protestant young woman; is an excellent baker, and would assist with the washing and ironing if required. Good references. Address No. 372 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress; she understands taking the entire charge of an infant; can do family sewing. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 113 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families. Can be seen at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches, and will assist in the washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 90 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a most experienced baker; is willing to assist in the washing. Call at No. 171 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would do some washing and ironing; has City reference. Can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 87 East 32d-st., top floor of front room, between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and would do light chamberwork, and, if necessary, would attend growing children. Has respectable City reference. Address B. G., No. 225 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can have the best City references. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman—a Protestant—to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and take care of children. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN PROTESTANT girls, sisters, situations—one as seamstress, no objection to do chamberwork or take charge of children; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Has good City reference. Call at 70 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A respectable English woman; can take a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand. Can be seen at No. 27 East 20th-st., where she has lived for the last three years.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; would do plain sewing or light chamberwork if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
REUBEN S. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONT'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,

Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada; securities bought and sold on commission, and loans made upon all marketable stocks.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Before the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
E. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. of the profits, payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after Saturday, Dec. 4. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of the 6th. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—Holders of Income Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company are requested to meet a Committee of the Board at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., on Friday, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Board.
JOHN BROUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER BONDS of 1860, and Dividend Scrip of same Company, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT

ANY PARTY WISHING TO PURCHASE an extra superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte and s oo, at a decided bargain, can do so by applying at the dwelling No. 506 Hudson-st., two doors above Christopher-st., from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. This piano is of richest and most magnificent description, such as double round corners, carved legs, rich chain carvings all round. Best City makers; nearly new; rich tone. Has the makers' written warranty, &c.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand, and Square Pianos, with every modern improvement. These pianos for the last fifteen years have had the entire confidence of the public and the profession; have taken fifteen first prizes, and are unrivaled. New-York pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED SEVEN-OCTAVE Æolian Piano, made by T. Gilbert & Co., cost $650, not injured in the least, but little used; will be sold for about half its cost and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Other second-hand pianos $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 and $210. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the first makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will dispose of a splendid-toned full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte and stool, worth $450, for less than half price. Has large round corners, full iron frame, beautifully ornamented, carved lyre, &c., &c.; guaranteed for three years, with reference to City makers. An inspection is solicited. Call at 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS AND GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—Also a superb New-York instrument, will be sold till Jan. 1 next, at extreme low prices. Do not omit calling before purchasing, either at No. 419 Broadway, New-York, or at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEWS.

ELEGANT CARVED DOUBLE ROUND pianos, of tone and finish unsurpassed, with plainer ones, for sale lower than at any house in the trade, and fully warranted. Pianos and melodeons to let, new. A 7-octave piano for $210; a 6½ for $180, at Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway. J. M. PELTON.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave (C to C) rosewood piano-forte, used but a very short time, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted in every respect, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at SCHUBERTH'S Music Dépôt, No. 98 Spring-st, a few doors west of Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1431 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest prices. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

PROVISIONS.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 206 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¾c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10¾c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats, ¼c. ₩ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—A choice lot of Genesee Flour from $4 50 to $6 a barrel.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 140 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

A PLOT OF ABOUT 40 LOTS, FRONTING the Park, on 8th-av., above 70th-st., for SALE.
Also,
A full front on 5th-av., above 74th-st.
Also,
Lots on 105th-st. and 5th av., and 115th-st. and 5th-av.
Also
Lots on 87th-st. and 4th av.
Also,
Lots on 53d-st. and 5th-av; on 38th-st., near 5th-av.
SAML. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE a Hotel, containing Ball and Concert Rooms, to which is also attached a Lager-Bier Saloon, and Brewery, with cellar capable of containing 1,000 barrels. The place is now doing a large and profitable business, and will be disposed of to a responsible party on easy terms, the present proprietor wishing to retire from business. For a full description of the property, with terms &c., apply to J. MONROE & CO., Commission Agent, No. 116 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 96 ACRES IN GENesee County, this State, 80 acres improved, 16 timber. A good farm dwelling, barn, and other out-buildings, occupied by the owner; well adapted to grain or grass; well watered and healthy. Two miles from station at Darien, on Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, 25 miles from Buffalo. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Cash price $30 per acre. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale, to close an estate, six houses in one block and seven in another, in a good neighborhood in Williamsburgh, at a price that will net, at the present rental, nearly fifteen per cent. per annum. They are all in the best repair, and occupied by highly respectable and prompt tenants. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of PIKE & GALPIN, Attorneys at Law, No. 192 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE 3-STORY HOUSE No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. It will be let as it is, or it will be altered for business purposes for a good tenant. It is believed that there are few places so desirable for a respectable tailoring or upholstering establishment as this.
ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, within an hour's easy access of the City, a pleasant, healthy place of some 30 acres, under good cultivation, and having a snug, pretty house for a small family. Any one wishing to rent such a place at a moderate rent, will find an excellent and ample, responsible tenant, by addressing with name and full particulars SUBURB, Box No. 3228 P. O.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on 5th-av., on and near the Central Park, 4th-av. on the Park, &c., Broadway, Madison-av., 6th-av., 4th-av., 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 54th, 42d, 47th, 49th, 51st, 54th, 56th, 58th, 59th, 64th, 65th sts., &c., &c. One entire block on the Central Park. One do. near the Park. For particulars of the above, apply as above at No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE OR APARTMENTS IN PATERSON, N. J., WANTED—A comfortable house preferred, or suitable apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant; in a respectable neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,346 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESter County, a fine country-seat of 120 acres, lying directly on the Sound; capable of being divided into four parts, all having a fine water front. Would be sold at a low price on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Address O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

$6,600—A FARM OF 22 ACRES OF EXCELlent land for sale or exchange for City property, at Newtown, L. I. A large farm-house, barn, cow-house, cider-house, and mill; an abundance of fruit trees, &c. For particulars apply to M. V. B. SWART, No. 149 Broadway, room No. 43.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS dwelling No. 68 Christopher-st., having a large yard with entrance on two streets, suitable for a light manufacturing business. The tenant may underlet a part. Rent $450. Apply on the premises, or at 305 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 99TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., lot 25x100 ft. 11 in., house 20x26, 2-story frame and basement, now rented for $100 per year. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or at No 94 Thompson-st. Price $1,250.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

TO LET LOW—A ROOM 16½ BY 34 FEET, IN the rear of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, with entrance on 13th-st. Is suitable for an office or small club room. Inquire in the piano-forte warerooms of
J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 737 8TH-AV., BETWEEN 50TH and 51st sts., a suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water; rent $175 a year. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st.

BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, a brick cottage and lot on Murray Hill; for sale at a bargain; price, $5,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, the upper part, with front basement, of house No. 158 West 24th-st.; gas, bath, &c. Rent low to a small family. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE plots of ground in the vicinity of the Central Park. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av. N. B.—Office open in the evening until 9 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR AND THE BACK parlor, if desired, of the house No. 2 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to R. B. C., *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

DESK ROOM, OR PART OF A LARGE office on second floor to let, in Cedar, near William-st. For particulars, please address Box No. 4,663 Post-Office, with real name.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT. Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY—ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, BEDSTEADS.
Selling off at reduced prices a large assortment of new and beautiful styles of Cottage Bedsteads, prices $3 75. Childrens' bedsteads, cribs, cradles, chairs, &c., in great variety. Mattresses of all kinds and of the best quality, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 202 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1846.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF French China Vases and Tea Sets, China Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock,
At their Salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
A large assortment of Fancy Goods, China Vases, Tea Sets, China Toys, Holiday Goods, &c.
Also,
(By order of the Assignee,)
300 lots of French and German Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,
FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of household furniture, stoves, carpets, jewelry, furs, chemicals, soap, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.
Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and crossage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

JNO. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, AT NO. 200 BROADWAY, by catalogue, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, to close consignments a large and splendid assortment of household furniture, embracing every style and variety in rosewood, mahogany and walnut; parlor, library, basement and bedroom furniture; chairs of every description, iron work in every style, mattresses, palliasses, &c.; carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c; suites of carved rosewood in brocatelle, walnut suites in hair cloth, rosewood etageres, mirror fronts: mantle ornaments, window-curtains in brocatelle, tapestry carpeting; bookcases in oak, rosewood and walnut, secretaries in rosewood, mahogany, &c.; lounges of mahogany and walnut, in silk reps, hair-cloth, &c. The whole forming a fine assortment. Goods boxed and shipped.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer,
DESIRABLE HARLEM PROPERTY FOR SALE, NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK.—EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, 2 lots and 1 gore lot on east side of 6th-av., corner of 116th-st.; also, 16 lots on north side of 116th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; avenue and street both 100 feet in width. These lots are on the grade of the avenue and street, and in the immediate vicinity of Central Park and Mount Morris-square, and will be sold separately, to afford an opportunity to such as wish to locate in this desirable neighborhood.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at public auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1858, at 11 o'clock, at No. 49 Third-st., near 2d-av., household furniture. All the furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of parlor, rosewood and black walnut chairs, table, marble top; pier glass, damask and silk curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets. Cottage Furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, bureaus, beds, pallasses, bolsters, washstands, oil-cloth, matting, stair carpets and rods; also, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. For further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of a large and valuable stock of fine watches, diamonds and jewelry, consisting in part of elegant, 18-carat, gold hunting and open case watches, superb diamond pins, ear rings, bracelets, studs, &c.; elegant sets of cameo, carbuncle, mosaic and enamel pins and ear-rings; sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings; bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, studs, finger-rings, sleeve-buttons, chains, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, the 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of a rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with silk pearl keys, City makers, carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, reps and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etageres, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FANCY GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.
Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY.—DIAMOND WORK, WATCHES, &C. A splendid assortment of Jewelry, will be offered on FRIDAY next, Dec. 3, at the store No. 200 Broadway, to suit the trade and private parties. Every article fully warranted, &c. Watches by Cooper, Tobias, &c. Chains, 16, 18, 20 carats. Mosaic work, Diamond work, ear-rings, pins, &c., embracing every variety and assortment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery No. 23 Nassau-st.,
A private library of valuable books on theology, literature and science, among which are Cooper's Works, Irving's Works, Don Quixote, Bulwer's Novels, Moore's Poetical Works, and other works by celebrated authors.

J. H. FISKPLATT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. H. FISKPLATT will sell, on FRIDAY, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., all the parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture contained in the above house. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. For further particulars, see *Herald*

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FOR SALE AT AUCTION—By A. J. BLEECKER, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, a Trinity Church Lease, having 16 years yet to run; two buildings on the lot; pays 20 per cent. on cost, with chance to improve. For further particulars, inquire of G. T. TERHUNE, No. 7 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 36 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., by order of Assignees, part of a stock of Hardware. Also, ten cases axe and pick handles, brushes, ivory knives and forks, and twenty cases cut tacks, &c., &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858, BY THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 10 Spruce-st., a lot of notes, book accounts, &c., assets of J. G. Brown, to close an assignment. S. S. ROWLAND,
Attorney for Trustee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CALIFORNIA.—A GENTLEMAN, AGED 30, WHO intends to locate in San Francisco, Cal., is desirous to make arrangements with one or more manufacturing or commercial houses, who require the services of an active and persevering agent and correspondent. Satisfactory references as to integrity, &c. Address M. S. DEAN, Box No. 140, *Times* Office, until Dec. 12.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—TWO WELLestablished fish and oyster stands in the city of Brooklyn, now doing an excellent cash business. For further particulars, inquire of BENJAMIN & WEST, Nos. 1 and 2 Fulton Fish Market, or of G. B. JONES, No. 51 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE ENTIRE PATENTright for the United States, or for single States or counties, of one of the best Sewing Machines yet patented for sale on liberal terms, if applied for immediately. Address L. O. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE STOCK AND fixtures, and store to let, of a custom Tailoring establishment doing a first-class trade. Terms easy. Address Box. No. 2 469 Post-office, or ANDERSON No. 194 West 17th-st., stating where an interview can be had.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND RAPIDLY increasing fancy goods business, near Union-square, for sale on account of the proprietor going into the wholesale business. Address G. A., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a black-thread lace veil, in Broadway, on or about the corner of Waverly-place. A gentleman was seen to pick it up, and if he will leave it at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, or drop a line where it can be called for, he will receive the thanks of the owner, or more if desired.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 76, dated Oct. 8, 1858, for five hundred (500) shares New-York and New-Jersey Copper Company stock. The finder will please return the certificate to the Office of the Company, No. 72 Beaver-st. An application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.

PERSONAL.

MISS ANNIE H. CLIFFORD—ON THE 24TH ult. I sent, per mail, a reply to your note of the 9th of April last, as you directed, "Ashley Hall, Litchfield, Conn." Have you received it? If so, please answer very soon. H. E. N.

ALICE—MY DEAREST FRIEND, I AM PAINED to hear of your illness. Do take good care of yourself, and I'll see you SATURDAY, P. M. GEORGE.

LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $40 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 194 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, 5th-av. at 79th st.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for grading 59th-st. adjoining the Central Park, between the 5th and 8th avs., to an additional width of 40 feet, the present grading being for about 60 feet in width, and the width, when completed, to be 100 feet.
The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 59th-st., to be hauled into contiguous filling; the balance of the filling 44,000 cubic yards, may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 3,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.
Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.
Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.
The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not, in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st.," and addressed to the undersigned.
FRED LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BABCOCK & MILNOR, expires this day by limitation.
CHAS. E. MILNOR, C. H. P. BABCOCK, } General Partners.
SAM. D. BABCOCK, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1858.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
In conformity with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the acts amending the same, the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, to be conducted in the City of New-York, under the firm of BABCOCK & MILNOR.
The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dry goods importing and commission business.
CHARLES E. MILNOR, CHARLES H. P. BABCOCK and JONATHAN O. BARTHOLOMEW are the general partners, and SAMUEL D. BABCOCK is the special partner interested therein, whose respective places of residence are as follows: Charles E. Milner, Jonathan O. Bartholomew and Samuel D. Babcock, in the City of New-York, and Charles H. P. Babcock in Yonkers, Westchester County, State of New-York.
The amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash.
The partnership is to commence on the 1st day of December 1858 and to terminate on the 1st day of December, 1861.
CHAS. E. MILNOR,
C. H. P. BABCOCK,
J. O. BARTHOLOMEW,
By C. H. P. BABCOCK, Att'y.,
SAM. D. BABCOCK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.—The inspectors of the election, from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, elected at the last election, are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the IIth Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on FRID

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Report of the Committee of the Board of Education on this Subject.

The Board of Education did not hold its usual regular meeting last night, owing to the absence of a quorum. On account, however, of the general interest felt in the subject, we publish the following report, which was to have been made by the Committee on the By-Laws, in regard to the power of the Board to enforce the use of the Bible in the schools:

REPORT.

To the Board of Education:

The Committee on By-Laws, to which was referred the application of JOHN R. VOORHIS, ERASTUS BROOKS, JOHN LLOYD, SIMEON BALDWIN and six other persons, and certain resolutions offered by Mr. MACKSAN, and by Mr. ADAMS, on the 7th of July last, in relation to reading the Bible in the Public Schools, respectfully reports:

The Public School system of this City sprang out of a controversy in relation to the religious teachings of the schools. It was alleged by some that the schools then existing were sectarian schools, and that the State system should be introduced, by which the schools should be managed by officers chosen by the people of the Wards respectively. The first School law (1842) extended the State system to this City, and provided that no school "in which any religious sectarian doctrine or tenet should be taught, inculcated or practised, should receive any portion of the school moneys." Under this act, in February, 1843, the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Education:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the use of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, in all or any of the schools embraced within said act (the act of 1842) is not prohibited thereby; on the contrary, this Board do recommend the use of the same in all the schools.

In 1843 the Act was amended by extending the prohibition to any school "in which any book or books containing any sectarian compositions should be used in the course of instruction." The first school was opened in January, 1843. Under these provisions, in July, 1843, a new election having brought in a majority of new members, it was insisted that the common version of the Bible used by Protestants should be excluded as a sectarian book. An elaborate report on the subject was made to the Board of Education by a Special Committee of the Board, and in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee, a resolution was adopted by a majority of twenty to seven, that the Bible was not "sectarian within the meaning of the law," and the use of the Bible in the schools was recommended by the Board. In 1844 the whole School Law for the City was revised, and a provision inserted denying "all authority to the Board of Education to exclude the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, or any selections therefrom, from any of the schools provided for by this Act," and in these particulars the law remains unchanged to this day.

Soon after the passage of this Act of 1844, and after a new election under it had brought in many new members, resolutions were introduced into the Board declaring that *the local Boards had no right to exclude the Bible; that its exclusion was a violation of law; and that the schools from which it was excluded had no right to participate in the public money.* After considerable discussion the resolutions were negatived—Ayes, 14; Noes, 20.

An attempt was then made to procure some legislative modification or construction of the law on this subject, which also failed. All parties then acquiesced in measures of peace, and the law, in that respect, has remained unchanged. What were before uncongenial masses, have become co-workers in the cause of public education, and under such influences the schools have become the pride and the glory of the city, so that in 1850, when submitted to the popular vote, the Free Schools were sustained by a vote of 39,675 to 1,011, a majority of almost forty to one—the Bible not being then read in any of the Ward Schools in the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, the same as now, and read in all the others.

No attempt to agitate the subject has since been made, till the 5th day of May last, when the following preamble and resolution were offered by a member of the Board, for adoption:

Whereas, This Board has heard with regret that the Bible, or the reading of the Bible, has been excluded from the Public Schools in the Fourth Ward by the School Officers of said Ward; therefore be it

Resolved, That, hereafter, all the Public Schools of this City, under the jurisdiction of this Board, be opened by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment.

A large amount of business was then awaiting the action of the Board, and the resolution was laid on the table without discussion. At the meeting of June 2, immediately after the Journal was read, the rules by unanimous consent were suspended to give the subject the preference over all others. This brought on again the old discussion of 1843 4, as to the power of the Board in the premises, which occupied the whole of a long session. It was conducted with the earnestness, good temper, and evident sincerity, which belong to so important a subject. It resulted in the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is due to the healthful moral training of the pupils, as well as to our position as a Christian people, that the Bible, without note or comment, be read at the opening of our schools; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board most cordially recommends to the various Boards of School officers that this practice be observed in the Ward, Grammar and Primary Schools in this City, within their jurisdiction, respectively.

The preamble was adopted without calling the ayes and noes; the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Timpson, Lecompte, Crosier, Shine, Fitzgerald, Tuthill, Sinclair, Tweed, Lydecker, Bloomfield, Haines, Gildersleve, Clark, Slote, Mackean, Williams, Scofield, Brummell, Green, Benedict, Haskett, Adams, Cushing, Curtis, Monteith, Davenport, Ranney, O'Keefe, Marriner—29.

NOES—Messrs. Coger, Byrne—2.

To those who sought only the good of the schools; to those who desired only to have the expression of the Board on the subject; and to those who desired to know how their representatives voted, this disposition of the subject might have been satisfactory. At the session of July 7, however, a communication from without, signed by JOHN R. VOORHIS, ERASTUS BROOKS, JOHN LLOYD, SIMEON BALDWIN, and six other persons, again brought the subject before the Board, with a request that the Board would adopt a regulation, directing that some portion of the Bible be read daily by the teachers, in each of the public schools of the City." This was laid on the table till the other business of the Board was completed, when, on the same evening, with other resolutions on the same subject, it was referred to this Committee.

The Committee have thus historically sketched the action of this Board on this subject, during its whole existence, that its consistent course may be known. *The Board has always recommended the use of the Bible in all the schools. It has always doubted its power to enforce it by penalties or forfeitures.* Under this deliberate and settled policy of this Board, the Trustees of the Ward Schools in the City followed the recommendation of the Board, except in the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, in which, uniformly, since 1843, the Bible has not been read in the original Ward Schools; those Schools in each of these Wards which had belonged to the Public School Society, have continued to read the Bible, except No. 1, in William-street, which discontinued it in April last. This change in No. 1 is the only change known to the Committee in thirteen years last past.

Counting all the Departments as separate schools, as required by law, and including the Free Academy and the Normal Schools, there are 207 schools. In all these, the Bible is regularly read at the daily opening of the schools, except in No. 1, in the Fourth Ward, from which it has been recently excluded by the Trustees of that Ward, and in Nos 25, 26 and 27, in the same Ward, and Nos. 23 and 24, and Primaries Nos. 2 and 8, in the Sixth Ward, and in Nos. 21 and 30, and the Male Department of No. 5, in the Fourteenth Ward, in which it has not been read for many years, as before stated.

The local Boards of Trustees of the respective Wards, and the teachers of the schools have exercised their discretion in this matter, and most of the schools are opened by reading the Bible, and by prayer, and some also closed in the same manner—some opened by reading the Bible, without prayer, and some by no religious exercise or ceremony whatever, as before stated.

With the exception, perhaps, of some thinly-settled district in the rural portion of the island, there is not a child in the City, including the nonconforming Wards, that is not within half a mile of an excellent school, in which the Bible is, and always has been, regularly read. * * * *

The question of the legal power and duty of this Board remains to be considered.

The power to compel religious conformity, is one so unusual in our institutions, and so liable to abuse, that this question is an important one. This Board could not more injure the cause of education than by usurping powers which it does not possess, and involving the City in an expensive and discreditable war of injunctions, mandamuses, and quo warrantos, in the courts of law, on the subject of the Sacred Oracles of God.

The school system of this State was established in 1813. The laws regulating it have been almost annually amended, and often revised. From the beginning, local districts have been organized with their boards of trustees, to manage their schools in their own way. Those districts now number about 12,000. In some of them, the Bible is read in the schools, in others not. It has never been proposed that those in which it is read should compel a conformity on the part of others; and while the question of religion and of the reading of the Bible in the schools has been a constant subject of discussion throughout Christendom for half a century, no law of this State has ever been passed for the State at large, or for this City, to compel the opening of any of the common schools with reading the Bible. The Committee think this omission is exceedingly siginificant and important in rightly construing any school law of the State.

In every school system, the management of the schools, and the direction of all their exercises, belong primarily to the teachers.

"The teacher of a school has, necessarily, the government of it, and he may prescribe the rules and principles on which such government will be conducted."—*Per Spencer, Superintendent. Randall's Common School System, page 273.*

"Teachers *may* open and close their schools with prayer and the reading of the Scriptures." *Ibid, 273.*

The Trustees, however, have the sole power to appoint the teachers, and the people of the Districts elect the Trustees; and from this it necessarily results that *the power is local*, and the control is in the Trustees.

While such has been the policy of the State from the beginning, it is hardly probable that when we did not ask for a different system, the Legislature intended, by implication, to put it upon us. When the State system expressly was extended to this City, it is not to be presumed that, by doubtful construction, the Legislature intended to impose upon us a system which was foreign to the policy of the State.

The School law of this City was but an extension of the State system to the City. The first act was entitled "An act to extend to the City and County of New-York the provisions of the general act in relation to Common Schools," and provided (section three) that for the purposes of the act each of the several Wards into which the City was or might be divided, should be considered as a separate town. Subsequent Acts, including the present School Law, expressly provide that "all the schools shall be under the supervision and government of the Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of the Ward in which they are located." School Law, 1851 and 1853, section 6.

The entire section of the school law for this City, on the subject of religion and the Bible, is in these words:

SEC. 18. "No school shall be entitled to, or receive any portion of the school moneys, in which the religious doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religions sect shall be taught, inculcated or practised, or in which any book or books, containing compositions favorable or prejudicial to the particular doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect, or which shall teach the doctrines or tenets of any religious sect, or which shall refuse to permit the visits and examinations provided for in this Act. But nothing herein contained shall authorize the Board of Education to exclude the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, or any selections therefrom, from any of the schools provided for by this Act; but it shall not be competent for the said Board of Education to decide what version, if any, of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, shall be used in any of the schools; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to violate the rights of conscience as secured by the Constitution of this State and of the United States."

It is an obvious remark that the whole power of this Board in this regard is a power of exclusion—a power to exclude, from the schools, books, teachings and practices, which should be offensive to the denominational peculiarities of any religious sect. It gave no power to require any particular teaching, or the use of any particular book; and lest this power of exclusion, limited as it was, should be abused, and an attempt made to control the proper freedom of the schools, it was provided that by no construction should the Board have power to exclude the Holy Scriptures or selections from them; and in case any—"if any"—of the several versions of the Holy Scriptures should be in use in a school, the Board should not have the authority to exclude that version and require the use of another, or in any manner to decide what version should be used in any of the schools. The law seems to contemplate the reading of the Bible as a possibility in some schools, and not as a necessary duty in all.

There were those, however, who contended that the proper force of this legislation was to authorize, and even to require this Board to compel the use of the Bible in all the schools, under the penalty of forfeiting all participation in the public money, on the ground that they were bound to require what they had no authority to exclude; a construction very obviously erroneous in the opinion of this Committee. We should rather believe that the Legislature, with the whole subject before them, inserted the power and the duty to exclude sectarianism, and fixed the penalty, and failed to insert, in express terms, even the power to require religious exercises, because they did not intend to confer that power.

It is a familiar principle of law, that Bodies created by statute have no powers, except those which are conferred in express language, or by necessary implication in the act. Those, then, who claim for this Board this power, must find it in the Act creating the Board, and defining its powers. The Committee have looked in vain in the School Laws for any such grant of power.

Taking into view the circumstances under which the system was introduced, springing, as it did, out of the complaints of a religious minority, it is quite clear that it could never have been adopted by the Legislature if it had been understood to clothe a central Body with the power to compel the submission of any locality to the religious dictation of the general majority. Indeed, it is well known that the provision giving the right of the parents in any Ward to send their children to the schools of any other Ward, and the placing the schools of each Ward under the control of local officers, chosen by the people of the Ward, were considered the only safety of the system in our heterogeneous community—as it furnished a diversity of schools, and left each individual free to choose.

There is also another provision which seems clearly to show that the power to regulate the schools, in this respect, is reposed in the Trustees, and not in this Board.

The Superintendent, whose duty it is to inquire into all matters relating to the government, course of instruction, books, studies, discipline and conduct of the schools, is required specially by the law to "counsel with the Trustees in relation to their duties, the proper studies, discipline and conduct of the schools, the course of instruction to be pursued, and the books of elementary instruction to be used therein." (School Law, section 11, sub. 1.) By the same section it is made his special duty "to examine, ascertain and report to the Board of Education whether the provisions of the act in relation to sectarian teaching and books have been violated;" but not whether the Holy Scriptures be or be not read in the schools.

These clear and positive provisions of law; the strong implications and presumptions from various portions of the law; the absence of any provision to the contrary; the settled policy of the State for forty-five years, and of the City for sixteen years, all concur in placing this power in the local Boards of Trustees. The members of this Board would not themselves have any voice in the matter, even in their respective Wards, were it not that, by the law of 1851, they were made *ex officio* members of the Board of Trustees in their respective Wards.

This Committee, therefore, express their opinion with confidence, that there is *no law authorizing this Board to enforce the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools against the wishes of the local authorities*; and, inasmuch as the often-repeated and consistent recommendation of the Board, during its whole existence, strongly exhibits its wishes in the matter, with which this Committee fully concur, the Committee recommend the readoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is due to the healthful moral training of the pupils, as well as to our position as a Christian people, that the Bible, without note or comment, be read at the opening of our schools, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board most cordially recommends to the various local Boards of School officers, that this practice be observed in the Ward, Grammar, and Primary Schools in this City, within their jurisdiction, respectively.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Dated Nov. 27, 1858.

OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS,
E. C. BENEDICT,
WM. B. EAGER, Jr.,
WILLIAM M. TWEED.
} Committee on By-Laws.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held in the County Jail yesterday. The special object of the meeting was to consider the matter of purchasing forty-five acres of land, at about $500 per acre, for Hospital purposes at Flatbush. This land is adjoining the present county buildings, and has been leased by the county for the last ten or twelve years. The lease is about to expire and the owner refuses to lease it again, as he wishes to sell. The avowed object of the purchase is to erect a Small-pox Hospital thereon, but doubtless the real object is to prevent people settling so near the hospital as to make its location there a cause of complaint. Some of the Supervisors were of the opinion that the Board had no authority to make the purchase, and a report submitted by the Chairman of the Law Committee (General CROOK) was to the same effect. The report in favor of making the purchase was, after a full discussion lost by a vote of 11 ayes to 11 noes. It would require, 13 votes—a majority of the Board—to have adopted the report. A motion was then made, and was carried without opposition, to increase the salary attached to the office of Surrogate from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum. The Committee on Accounts now made a report as to the loose manner in which the county officers have heretofore been supplied with stationery. It seems the purchases have been made under contract, but without any particular care being exercised by any one to prevent fraud. The Committee arrive at the conclusion that the amount of stationery used has been much too large, and that enormous prices have been paid. To remedy this, they reported in favor of directing the Committee to purchase the supplies for the county offices at wholesale, and that the Clerk deliver as wanted, upon requisition, for which service he shall have $100 added to his salary. The report, after a moderate discussion, was adopted. The Keeper of the Penitentiary reported that there were 156 males and 137 females under his charge. Received during the past month, 152; discharged, 157. The Board, after transacting considerable routine business, adjourned.

A LARGE ESTATE.—The account of the Executors and Trustees of the estate of GILBERT W. BOWNE who died some five years ago, came before the Surrogate, RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., yesterday, for final settlement. The property in the hands of the executors and trustees amounts to over $1,000,000. The estate, which is rapidly increasing in value, will eventually be divided between two minors, one a cousin of the deceased and the other a son of the HON. H. B. DURYEA. In the settlement of the account, which is very minute and elaborate, the executors and trustees were represented by R. V. R STANTON, Esq., and the minors by JESSE C. SMITH and R. A. BURCH, Esqs.

ANOTHER FARMER ROBBED.—On Tuesday morning last Mr. FRANKLIN SNEEDEN, farmer near Jamaica, while passing over the plank-road near the Cemetery of the Evergreens, with a load of produce for the New-York market, was stopped by five burly Irishmen, who helped themselves to what they wanted of his produce and then permitted him to pass on, cautioning him not to say anything about what had transpired. They took about half of his load.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—The liquor dealers who have been indicted for selling without license do not intend to submit without a further struggle. They have been advised by their counsel that the section of the law under which they were indicted is "unconstitutional," and an effort will be made to get up a test case for the Court of Appeals, and a stay of proceedings in all other cases until the test case is passed upon by the higher Court.

ROBBERIES.—The thieves have commenced their usual full levies upon the farmers of Queen's County. On Saturday night last the barns of GEORGE JOHNSON, HENRY JOHNSON, JEREMIAH BRIGGS, and others, near Jamaica, were broken into and robbed. A few days before this, a horse and wagon was stolen from the barn of JAMES LAWRENCE, at Fresh Meadow; and four sheep were stolen from C. C. LAWRENCE at Black Stump.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT GREENPOINT.—The rigger, named MERNA, who was killed at WILLIAMS' ship-yard on Tuesday evening, fell from the cross trees of the bark *Catalina*, and was crushed in a shocking manner. He leaves a widow and three children, at the corner of Cherry and Scammel streets, New-York.

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The friends of Mr. CARTER, recently elected to Congress in this District, had a grand glori cation a few days ago at Sag Harbor. One hundred guns were fired, flags were displayed, and nearly every house was illuminated. The proceedings closed with a supper and ball.

VALUABLE VISITORS.—The parishioners of the Rev. J. P. KNOX, at Newtown, visited his home a few nights ago and presented him with $885 in gold, and provisions valued at $150 more. The authorities of Brooklyn are taking of annexing Newtown at an early day.

CITY COURT.—The Decmber Calendar for this Court, which embraces 81 causes, will be reapy today. The Court will open on Monday next, on which day 21 causes will be called.

OMINOUS.—There has not been a death in the County Jail for more than a year. Dr. CHARLES VAN ZANDT is the Jail Physician, and has to pay for all the medicine used out of his own salary.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Mr. JOHN SMITH, who was so badly crushed under a car on Sands-street, Tuesday evening, died yesterday of his injuries at his residence, corner of Bridge and Plymouth streets.

LARGE PORK.—Five one-year-old hogs were killed last Saturday in Springfield, Long Island, weighing in the aggregate, 2,100 pounds. The largest weighed 575 pounds.

WHALES.—Three small whales were captured few days ago off Narragansett, Long Island.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Holmes told the story of the heroine of his poem "Avis" in the last *Atlantic*, at the close of a lecture in Charlestown recently. It seems that a little colored girl was brought to the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, in such a state of disease as to present a most revolting spectacle to all connected with the establishment. It seemed as if nobody would care to touch her or could look at her without disgust and dread. Under these circumstances "Avis" volunteered to take charge of her, and did so night and day, "giving body and soul to her," as Dr. Holmes says, until she was restored to life and health.

A Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes that Mr. Powers' quarrel with our Government has been closed by his acceptance of a commission to make statues of Washington and Franklin for the Capitol, which will absorb the appropriation made several years since for this artist's benefit.

Mr. Canale, a Greek gentleman, resident in Boston, has translated Mr. Halleck's very spirited poem on "Marco Bozzaris" into his native tongue. The translation has been sent to Athens for publication there. We venture to say that it will be well received wherever the name of the Soulian hero is known.

Louis Paulsen, of Dubuque, Iowa, the great rival of Morphy as a chess player, recently played fifteen games simultaneously, with as many different persons, at Dubuque. The games continued nine hours, but were not concluded. In every game, however, Paulsen was ahead.

Mr. William H. Prescott has returned to Boston with health improved by the fresh air and cheering influences of his country home. The concluding volume of his *Philip the Second* is completed, and will be soon issued.

Capt. Lafayette Grover, member of Congress elect from the forthcoming State of Oregon, arrived at his father's, in Bethel, Me., on Friday, after an absence of eight years.

Mr. Francis Boott, of Boston, received the second award in the department of music of the Academy of Fine arts of Florence, at its recent annual exposition.

The Rev. Dr. Chandler, of Greenfield, Mass., recently preached a sermon, in commemoration of his fiftieth year of service in the pulpit. He has been settled over his present charge for 26 years.

The wife of F. J. Shepherd, of Concord, Waukesha County, Wis., has recovered $3.000 damages of one John Poe, for slanders against her character circulated by Poe previous to her marriage.

Edward Everett has consented to give a commemorative address on the life and character of the late Thomas Dowse, of Cambridge, before the Massachusetts Historical Society in December.

Ex-Governor Seymour, late United States Minister to Russia, is touring in the interior of the Empire. At Kasan he passed some time inspecting the educational and other institutions.

The estate of the late Ebenezer Francis, of Boston, is found to amount to $3,483,000, of which sum $2,200,000 is cash on deposit

Ex-Governor Pease, of Texas, who has been visiting friends in Hartford, has left that city on his return home.

The Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, has accepted an invitation to deliver a political address in Franklin, Tenn., before his departure for Washington.

[Ad ertisement.

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beef-steak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOP & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MAURY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, for the water-closet, entirely divested of poisonous chemicals, and warranted as a sure cure and preventive of piles, is being used by everybody. It is an article entirely divested of humbug, for proof of which its use is invited, as is also a call to the depôt, No. 41 Ann-street; 1,000 sheets for $1; 500, 50 cents—put up in neat paste-board boxes. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment should be kept in every family. Their use shortens doctor's bills, and lengthens human life. Every billious symptom is eradicated by the Pills. The Ointment is a perfect certainty in curing quinsey and sore throats.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

FRESH PATES, by the *Arago*, landing on Thursday. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies' Furs can be bought very cheap at No. 212 Broadway. Remember, this is KNOX's establishment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... Dec. 1.

$109,000 Missouri 6s.	99	500 Reading Railroad	51
5,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	73½	600 do	s30 51⅞
1,000 Har. R. R 1st mt.	88½	200 do	b60 51¾
11,000 Har. R. 2d mt bs	66¾	200 do	s60 51½
2,000 Goshen Br. Bds.	74½	100 do	51⅝
5,000 Ill. Cen R. Bs.	s60 90¾	600 do	b10 51
3,000 do	91¾	250 Mich. Cen. RR	52¼
5,000 LaC&Mill.'d GBs	26¾	50 do	s15 53⅛
$1,000 Mich So.2dMt.Bs	63¼	50 M.So. & N. In. RR.	21¾
5 Bank of Commerce.	104¾	19 Cle., Col &Cin. RR.	94
12 Shoe & Leather Bk.	114	4 0 M. S. & N. Ia. g.s.	51½
30 Grocers' Fire Ins.	114	200 do	b7 51¾
37 Del & Hud. Ca. Co.	99¾	100 do	s10 51
60 Penn. Coal Co.	80	50 Ill. Cen. R.R	78
50 do	b60 80	300 do	75¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	s10 93¾	50 do	s30 75
150 do	s30 83¾	100 do	s15 75⅛
12 do	83¾	50 do	s30 75⅜
15 do	83¾	50 do	b10 75
100 do	b30 83¾	100 Ga. & Ch. R.R.	s15 71⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 83¾	50 do	71¾
100 do	s30 83¾	100 do	s15 71¾
100 do	b30 83¾	300 do	b60 72
50 do	s30 83¾	100 do	71⅞
350 do	s30 83¾	100 do	s10 71¾
150 do	s30 83¾	100 do	s15 71⅞
150 do	83¾	100 do	s10 71⅝
50 do	s60 83	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	31¾
10 do	83¾	300 do	s10 31¾
200 Erie Railroad	s30 17¾	200 do	s30 31¾
100 do	17¾	200 do	b60 31⅞
100 do	s60 17¾	100 Chi & R. Isl. R. R.	61
100 do	s30 17¾	100 do	61¼
100 do	17¾	200 do	61⅜
100 do	b60 17¾	200 do	s15 61
50 Hudson River R. R.	33	200 do	b10 61¾
40 La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	3¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Un. St. 5s, '74	104¾	100 N. Y. Cent. R.	83⅝
100,000 Virginia 6s	96¼	450 do	83⅝
14,000 Mo. 6s. cs.	90¾	100 do	84
5,000 do	b10 90¾	100 do	83⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90,	94¾	250 do	p2c 83⅝
3,660 N. Y. State 6s, '66	110¾	100 do	s30 83⅝
2,000 Brook'y C. W. L	102	100 do	s10 83⅝
2,000 Erie R. C. 8s, '71,	42	50 M. S. & N. I. G.	s30 51⅝
21,000 H. R. R. 3d m.	b60 74	12 Harlem R. R.	13¾
8,000 do	74	100 Panama R. R.	b60 129⅛
3,000 N. J. Cen. 2d m.	b. 90	45 Ill. Cent. R. R.	75
100 Erans. City L. Co.	3¼	150 do	74⅛
6 Del. & R. C. Co.	99½	10 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	s30 72
100 do	s60 99	200 do	72¾
285 Pacific M. St. Co.	93½	200 Cleve & Tol. R.	b30 71⅞
50 do	93¾	100 do	s10 31⅝
50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	3¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s15 61¾
541 Erie R. R.	18	50 do	61⅞
500 do	b30 18		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Hanc'k Co. Ill. 6s	60
5,000 C., P. & Ind. R. 7s	38
1,000 Keokuk City 8s	43
2,500 S. & Binghton R 7s	3
25 Am. Ex. Bank	106¼
5 Etna Fire Ins. Co.	114
10 G. B. Mil. & Chi. R. R	7
50 La C. & M. R.	3¾
10 Knicker. Stage Co.	9

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened to-day a fraction lower in prices on most of the Share list from the closing sales of yesterday, but an improved demand set in about the close of the early session of the Brokers, and this continued on the Street after the adjournment. New-York Central, which opened at 83¼@83⅜, sold up to 83¾@⅞; Rock Island rose to 62⅞, and Galena to 72¼ ℔ cent. At the Second Board the same feeling continued, though it was met by an easier offering of stocks, and the extreme advance was not sustained, though the general market left off firm: Central, 83¾@⅞; Galena, 72@72½; and Rock Island, 61⅞@62 ℔ cent. We note these three stocks as being the leading speculatives for the moment. In Reading, business was done at 51@51¼ ℔ cent.; Toledo, 31¼@⅜; Erie, 17½@⅝@¾@18; Michigan Guaranteed, 51@51½; and Hudson River, 33 ℔ cent. Although the *Bear* account, as remarked yesterday, is still in the ascendancy in numbers—and succeeded early in the day in keeping down prices—the general demand for Stocks has evidently improved, with good buyers among the jobbers at the Board, and to some extent among the Commission men. This feeling extends to most of the Railroad Share list, to the State Stocks, and to some of the Railway Mortgages. Pacific and Panama Shares are in fair request, at yesterday's closing rates. On the other hand, there is increased depression in Illinois Central Shares, which sold with some freedom at 75½@75@74¾. The last figure is the equivalent of $34 75 for $60 ℔ share paid in. There were some heavy transactions in Missouri State Stocks, at 90@90½, and in Virginias, at 96¼ ℔ cent. The January interest on the Sterling Bonds of Virginia will go forward to London by the packet on Saturday next. The Third Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Company further improved to 74 ℔ cent., with large sales this afternoon at this figure. The Brooklyn Water Loan brought 102 ℔ cent. A sale of the New Federal Loan was made at 104⅛, interest from January 1 next. Harlem mortgages were all in demand at full prices, and Illinois Construction Bonds steady at 91¼ ℔ cent. Of the last, we understand that $50,000 were cancelled in November. Nearly all the City Banks and Fire Insurance Stocks are firm and in demand, and so are the shares of the Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal Companies. The Delaware and Hudson will make their December dividend on Saturday next, and the impression is that it will be the same as in June, 3½ ℔ cent, or at the rate of 7 ℔ cent. per annum, with the prospect of returning to 8 ℔ cent. next year. Both Companies—the Pennsylvania using the Canal of the Delaware—are encouraged by the improved look of the Coal trade. The same feeling, we understand obtains in Philadelphia, in regard to the winter business over the Reading Road from the Schuylkill region. The general market this afternoon closed steady.

The day has been an exceedingly quiet one in Money affairs. The *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, on Saturday next, is to succeed the Boston mail for England. Exchange is steady at 109¼@109½ ℔ cent., not much likely to be done before Tuesday. The Stock Brokers are light borrowers of Money, on call. They are supplied at 3½℔4 ℔ cent. The Discount Brokers are doing a fair business at 5@6 ℔ cent. on first-class paper, 4 to 6 months to run, and 4 ℔ cent. on prime 60 day acceptances. The Banks are less free in taking long bills.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer has been:

Receipts	$120,636 33
Payments	76 175 23
Balance	6,566,776 18

Receipts include $112,000 from Customs.

The payments include $110,000 California drafts in two days.

The *Europa's* mails, from Boston, to hand this evening, contain nothing new of any special importance. We annex the latest London quotations for American Railway securities:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business done
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	81 to 83	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. 1875	81 to 83	
Do. Freel and 7 ℔ ct., '60	81 to 83	82
Do., $100 shares, $40 pd.	24 to 24	dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ℔ ct., 1860	86 to 88	
Do., do. do., 1869	86 to 88	
Do., (sinking fund, 1862.	50 to 60	
Do., $100 shares	50 to 60	
M. N. & S. I. 7 ℔ ct s. f. '85	65 to 70	
Do., $100 shares	20 to 25	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ℔ ct, s. f., '83.	82 to 84	
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. con. '64	94 to 96	
Do., do., $100 shares	76 to 78	77¾
N. Y. E. 3d m. 7 ℔ ct., '83	69 to 71	
Do., do., sinking fund '75	— —	
Do., do., 1st m. con. '62.	— —	
Do., do., $100 shares	15 to 17	
Pa. R. 6 ℔ ct. 1st m. c.	91 to 93	
Do., do., 2d m. 6 ℔ ct. s'g	90 to 92	

Prices of Consols—Week ending Nov. 19.

Nov.	For Money Lowest.	Highest.	Closing	For Account Lowest.	Highest.	Closing
Sat. 13	98	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Mon. 15	97¾	98¾	98¾	98⅛	98¾	98¾
Tues. 16	97⅞	98	98	98⅛	98¾	98⅛
Wed. 17	97⅞	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	5-16
Thur. 18	98¼	98¾	98¾	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Fri. 19	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 17, gives the following results when compared with the previous week

Public Deposits	£6 821,973	Increase	£148,392
Other Deposits	12,561 558	Increase	270 876
Rest	3,144,886	Increase	4,794

On the other side of the account:

Gov. Securities	10,808,591	Unchanged	
Other Securities	14,711,133	Increase	13,311
Notes Unemp'd	11,766,315	Increase	438,935

The Western Roads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following shows the comparative cost and earnings, official and estimated, of the two most prominent roads west of Chicago:

ROCK ISLAND.		GALENA AND CHICAGO.	
Capital	$5,603 000	Capital	$6,023 009
Bonds	1,397,000	Bonds	3,721.000
Perpetual lease of P. & B. Valley road, equal to $1, at 7 ℔ ct.	1,800,000	Total	$9,744,000
Bridge bonds at 10 ℔ ct., guaranteed by Rock Island Road	400,000		
Total	$9,200,000		

By this we find that the Galena has cost only $544,000 in excess of the Rock Island Road, while the amount of annual interest on the indebtedness of the Rock Island *exceeds* that of the Galena Road as follows:

ROCK ISLAND.		GALENA.	
7 ℔ cent. on $1 397,000 is	$97,790	7 ℔ cent. on $3,721,000